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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

The Week.

Rear-Admiral Converse's official denial of the Reuterdahl charges about our navy is in many respects an admission of their truth. As a whole, he says, the critics suffer from "limited knowledge"—although it is an open secret that all of Mr. Reuterdahl's information came from navy officers with whom he has cruised, and from one in particular whose ability has more than once received Presidential commendation. The perfect battleship is impossible of achievement, is the Rear-Admiral's next point; hence the only question is whether our American ships have a minimum of errors or not. This he answers triumphantly by saying they have as few as the English vessels and the Japanese. This is a safe generalization, since the British and Japanese naval authorities are certain not to engage in a debate with Rear-Admiral Converse as to the merits of their respective ships. Rear-Admiral Converse admits that the Indiana and Kentucky classes are, as charged, too low forward for efficient fighting at sea in fairly heavy weather. In regard to the other ships, he takes direct issue with Mr. Reuterdahl. Evidently, from what the Rear-Admiral says, the matter of the exact place of the armor belt is open to argument. He holds that it should be in its right position, not when a ship is loaded for a cruise, but when a ship is about to go into action, stripped of everything superfluous, and with just enough coal to carry her through a battle. It makes no difference, of course, how she shall get home if, after the battle, she is miles from port with empty bunkers. So far as the Reuterdahl charges in regard to the inferior system of getting the ammunition into the turrets is concerned, the Rear-Admiral again admits that the critic's position is correct. The Navy Department is going to install at once on every battleship the two-stage ammunition hoist, "because it makes for safety." It is not entirely satisfactory, Admiral Converse says, but none the less we are going to spend a half million of dollars in placing it at once in all our vessels, those built and those building. This is a complete admission of the correctness of Mr. Reuterdahl's criticism of the Navy Department for not having done this years ago, following the example of all foreign navies. Finally, Rear-Admiral Converse leaves entirely aside, as perhaps he was in duty bound, the question of our inefficient bureau organization in the Navy Department.

Ohio is fully and fairly for Taft. It was thought that Senators Foraker and Dick would be able to elect six or eight delegates to Chicago, but the primaries last week seem to make it certain that the whole forty-six will be for Taft. What legal or even party ground Senator Foraker has for talking about a bolt and contesting delegations, we are unable to see. If he means simply to advertise that he is implacable, and that the bitter warfare in Ohio will render that State doubtful if Taft is nominated, his motives are intelligible, and the political effect of his action may be considerable. But that he has any substantial reason for denying that Ohio Republicans want Taft, few will believe.

In the current news about Presidential "possibilities," Judge Gray of Delaware appears conspicuously, not because of the importance of the body which endorsed him—merely the Democratic committee of a coal-mining Pennsylvania county—but because of what is said of the candidate:

> He has reconciled capital and labor in the bitterest industrial wars of modern times. Noteworthy among these reconciliations is that accomplished by the Anthracite Strike Commission, of which he was chairman. No peacemaker in the whole range of American history ranks with this man in the service he has rendered to his country. . . . To his initiative and force must be attributed the reform of the child-labor laws in Pennsylvania, and in a large measure the success of the child-labor movement throughout the country.

The praise is deserved. If the Democratic party is looking for a man well-fitted for the Presidency, George Gray is to be carefully considered. His experience as Attorney-General of his State, as United States Senator, as representative of this country on the Peace Commission of 1898, the Joint High Commission, and the Hague Court, and as circuit judge, includes a rare combination of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. Against him are cited, so far as we know, only two objections: that Judge Gray belonged to the gold wing of the party twelve years ago, and that his State has but three electoral votes. Ex-Attorney-General Harmon may likewise be put forward as the man who undertook the First Federal Trust prosecutions, and who, moreover, when summoned by President Roosevelt as a special adviser, recommended the prosecution for illegal rebating of a member of the Republican Cabinet, Paul Morton. It was not Mr. Harmon's fault that the President himself overruled the proposal and lauded Mr. Morton to the skies on his retirement from office. Johnson of Minnesota has behind him two highly successful terms as Governor. These men are only typical of many less "available" Democrats who have been faithful to public trusts small and great. If the Democratic nomination were to be disposed of solely in accordance with the actual careers of the aspirants, Bryan, instead of overtopping all others, would stand near the foot of the list. Mr. Bryan, it is true, has not had a chance. Aside from two terms in Congress, and the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, he has been defeated for every office he ever sought.

There is one logical answer, and only one, to the Democratic cry that the present depression has controverted the stock argument that Republican ascendency is an assurance of prosperity. It remained for ex-Gov. Black to give that answer: This is not a period of Republican ascendency. "Nature works best when most encouraged," said Mr. Black before the Home Market Club at Boston last week:

> She resumed her industrious career at the beginning of McKinley's Administration, and followed it incessantly until the culmination last October of those dangerous, socialistic, un-American doctrines which took away her courage and started her upon a course of wandering and hesitation. These doctrines have been promulgated under the cloak of a Republican name. But they are not Republican.

Of course not. The definition of "Republican" is something, or somebody, that makes us prosperous and happy. Therefore, anybody or anything that does not make us prosperous and happy cannot possibly be Republican. As for the cloak of a Republican name, Mr. Black cannot evade some responsibility for throwing it about the Roosevelt shoulders. He was the man chosen four years ago to nominate Roosevelt for the Presidency, and he did it in a speech as epigrammatic as that of last week, characterizing his candidate finally as "the highest living type of the youth, the vigor, and the promise of a great country and a great age."

Disregarding the recommendation of the President, as of the Civil Service Commission and of two directors of the Census (Carroll D. Wright and Robert P. Porter), the House Committee on the Census has decided that the employees for taking the Thirteenth Census shall not be appointed under civil service rules. There will be examinations, to be sure, but these will be non-competitive. For all we know, at present, they may be extremely strict, though past experience does not make this appear at all likely. But even the assurance that they will be made harder than any of

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the ordinary civil-service tests would not remove the objections to the policy of the Crumpacker bill. The securing of a reasonable degree of fitness in public servants is only one of the objects of civil service reform. The main consideration is that even if the census clerks and enumerators have to be trained, their places are subject to the scrambling and wire-pulling of Senators and Representatives, prodded on by ambitious constituents. "The Lord knows I have troubles enough of my own without becoming a lobbyist for office-seekers in Washington," is the complaint of one Congressman who opposes the spoils provisions of this year's census bill. We trust that whatever be the law, the Census Office will secure a force that can do the work with reasonable efficiency and economy. But to subject the office, as the favored bill does, to the mongering of appointments for favorable votes on appropriations has no reasonable defence.

Valerian Gribayedoff, who is called "the originator of newspaper illustration in New York," died in Paris last week. He was not the first to hit upon the idea of telling stories by pictures. "Our special artist on the spot" followed the armies of the Civil War. But whether or not journalistic tradition was then more dignified, the mechanical difficulties of reproduction subjected the artist's work to a sort of censorship which at least gave it a certain amount of deliberation and responsibility. It took time and money to make even the poorest wood-cut. The development of photo-engraving gave the real stimulus to illustrated daily journalism. It takes little longer nowadays to make a zinc etching from the artist's line drawing than to put the reporter's "copy" into type. It is recalled now that Mr. Gribayedoff twenty-five years ago conceived the idea of embellishing his news articles by pen-and-ink likenesses of the persons concerned. After this, it was natural for papers to send draughtsmen on assignments with the reporters. Then followed the newspaper photographer, and the obtaining of pictures became almost as important a part of a certain sort of journalism as the obtaining of news. No critic of illustrated journalism will deny the essential value of pictures as an aid to the understanding of description and narration which deal with practical matters. The weeklies have for generations maintained on the whole a high standard in the picturing of current events. But with the daily, even at its best, the case has been different. The reporter who arrives half an hour after the riot or the bomb explosion secures a reasonably accurate account without difficulty; the sketch artist is relatively and the photographer absolutely helpless. News can be telegraphed or telephoned; pictures cannot. Hence the first pictures of distant happenings must be made in the newspaper offices and the legend "drawn from telegraphic descriptions"—which might as well be "drawn from our inner consciousness"—becomes familiar. The reporter can, without spoiling his story, leave out some of the details which he does not know; the news-picture is valueless unless specific. So the details must come from somewhere. In a word, the temptation to "fake" pictures is considerably stronger than the temptation to "fake" news itself, and it is yielded to with proportionately greater frequency by those papers which make the pretence that their pictorial chronicle is anything like as complete as their news service. Thus the innovation for which Mr. Gribayedoff receives credit has by no means been an unmixed advantage to daily journalism.

"How," said a prominent foreigner in a New York club on Saturday, "would you Americans feel if, ten years after a Chinese raid on Washington, you heard of a Peking auction sale at which were offered many of the treasures of the White House and the finest residences of your capital?" The question was called forth by the auction here this week of what is described as "antique and modern Chinese porcelains, enamels, brasses, bronzes, . . . ancient weapons, a great number of Imperial and Mandarin robes, original rolls of rich silk and gold brocades *which were made for the Imperial household;* beautiful embroideries and palace hangings, etc., etc., all collected prior to and after the siege of the legations in Peking in 1900 by the widow of the American Minister to China during the Boxer rebellion." Let us at once disclaim the slightest intention of insinuating that the present owner, or her personal representatives or relatives, had any hand in the looting of the Imperial Palace which went on in Peking, in the name of humanity and Christianity and civilization. We have every reason to believe the statement in the New York *Sun* that this collection is "not the slow aggregation of years of indulgence in the collector's hobby, but represents the timely purchases of a practical woman with a taste for the beautiful, who found herself at an unlooked-for emergency in an exceptionally favorable position to obtain objects in which all the world is interested." As we understand it, after the relief of the legations and the solemn march through the Imperial Palace, Peking abounded in loot. The vandals wore the uniforms of every Western nation represented in the column which marched up from Tientsin; and beyond doubt many Boxers and Chinese criminals, patterning after the invaders, helped to carry on the plundering. Mrs. E. H. Conger's dealing was either directly with the thieves themselves or with the receivers of stolen goods. We trust, of course, that no one will accuse us of any sympathy for the heathen who were robbed. What we are particularly concerned with just now is the honor of our own country, and we confess to a certain feeling—old-fashioned, if you please—for the reputation and standing of our diplomatic corps. Is there no generous and wealthy American ready to rival J. Pierpont Morgan in returning the famous Cope of Ascoli, as soon as he became aware that he was the possessor of stolen goods? If there is, we can think of no finer opportunity to demonstrate the innate courtliness and honesty of the American people, than for him to acquire the stolen property of the Imperial family of China, and ship it back with the compliments of the whole people.

The uncertainty as to the future management of the Metropolitan Opera House has at last been removed by the official announcement of the board of directors. It is, on the whole, a most encouraging document. Signor Gatti-Casazza, who has been the director of Italy's best opera house, the Scala of Milan, for nearly a decade, is to be the general manager, and he will bring with him Signor Toscanini, whom many consider an even greater orchestral conductor than Campanini. Under their supervision, we shall doubtless have performances of Italian operas that Italy cannot duplicate. The cause of German and French opera will be safeguarded by the administrative manager, Mr. Dippel, and his chief conductor, Mr. Mahler, who may be depended upon not to neglect their opportunity to introduce much-needed reforms, especially in the matter of staging operas, new and old. Here, where the outgoing manager was expected to be strongest, he gave, with some exceptions, the least satisfactory results. Mr. Conried will be most favorably remembered in connection with the successful production of important novelties like "Parsifal," "Hänsel and Gretel," and "Madama Butterfly." One reads with gratification that managers' benefit performances, heretofore the cause of much discord, will be done away with, and that hereafter the Metropolitan Opera House will be administered without any thought of money return to the owners, since all surpluses will be applied to the advancement of operatic art.

A brief but extraordinary dispatch from Lisbon shows to what an unsuspected extent rancorous hatred of the fallen absolutist régime had penetrated the people. Persons, we are told, have been calling at the home of one of King Carlos's assassins, who was cut down by the police, and have been leav-

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ing money for the support of his children. A prominent merchant has opened a subscription for their benefit, and has himself contributed a large sum. This dispatch is only confirmatory of previous reports concerning the comparative indifference with which the tragic events of two weeks ago were received by the inhabitants of Lisbon. While foreign rulers and parliaments were expressing their horror at the fate of Dom Carlos, the Portuguese people have virtually been declaring that the dead King deserved his fate. The predicted reaction in favor of the monarchy has not come; of that we may be sure when a department-store owner regards it as a good advertisement to contribute one thousand dollars for the support of a regicide's family. In other words, the Portuguese crown has not as yet weathered the crisis. Our cabled information tells of continued activity on the part of Republican leaders, and it is hardly to be supposed that they will be content with a restoration of the old dual party control whose glaring defects h brought about the dictatorship. A decent regard for the opinions of mankind may counsel a temporary cessation of open warfare against the young King; but conditions are not particularly assuring.

Conditions in Macedonia are disheartening. From St. Petersburg comes word that Germany's pro-Turkish sympathies, never strongly repressed, are now openly avowed, to the destruction of all hope of effective coercion by the European Concert. For more than a year the Powers have been pressing the Porte for a series of necessary judicial reforms in Macedonia, involving the supervision of the Turkish courts by European inspectors. Germany now abandons the allies, and suggests instead the adoption of the Sultan's counter-proposals, which are tantamount to no reform at all. Nor is Austria-Hungary zealously bent on the execution of even such reforms as have been sanctioned, thanks to various railway concessions granted by the Porte. The Balkan Committee at London has submitted to the Powers a note reviewing European action in Macedonia to the beginning of the present year. The note tells the well-known story:

> The effect of the reform scheme (the Mürzsteg programme of 1903) on Macedonia itself has been disastrous in the extreme . . . In a country of about a million and a half inhabitants, over ten thousand people have been murdered since 1903. Nationalist forces from outside Macedonia terrorize villages in order to effect political conversions, while the Turkish troops raid indiscriminately. There is a vast stream of emigration . . . so that in central Macedonia in many villages there are hardly any able-bodied males left, but only women and children.

The remedy suggested by the Balkan Committee is to make the foreign *gendarmerie* really effective:

> It is universally recognized that but for the opposition of certain Powers the Concert could secure for the Financial Commission and the *gendarmerie* officers a real executive control. If the European officers took over the command of the troops, and were responsible to the European Commission only, they could speedily suppress the bands and restore security for life and property which are the immediate practical necessities.

But the suppression of the Greek, Servian, and Bulgarian bands would mean more than a response to the call of immediate necessity; it would facilitate an ultimate solution of the difficult Macedonian problem. As it is, inter-racial violence in the Balkans only plays into the hands of Turkey and those Powers which are now her friends. Were the Macedonians to appear before the world as the helpless victims of Turkish misrule, no government would be bold enough to refuse intervention. But a Macedonia rent by warring Christian factions enables the chancelleries to shift the blame and give attention to their own cynical policies.

George Meredith, as he looks back over a stretch of eighty years, can trace a record of many things accomplished, but also of many things left undone. He has failed to beat the loud tom-tom of imperial duty and Gatling guns; he has not attempted to combine the rôle of the acrobatic jester with that of the social prophet; he has written nothing about the relations of the sexes on the planet Mars; he has created no single universal character like the famous friend of Dr. Watson; he has shrunk from the cosmic problems that attract Hall Caine. His photograph has appeared only rarely in the illustrated magazines. We do not know how many centuries old is the rural cottage he lives in. We have seen no picture of his library, his automobile, his dog, of his man-servant, or of his maid-servant. We are not even sure that he employs both a man-servant and a maid-servant. He has tried to deal with the subject of modern love, for instance; but his total lack of modernity appears in his complete ignorance of the science and art of press-agency. He has written a large number of books treating of men and women engaged in struggle with their own natures and Fate. But his characters, as Jack London would say, are deficient in "red blood," and his style, as R. H. Davis would say, lacks "go." It is surprising, therefore, that Mr. Meredith should have received an address signed by a great many well-known men and women thanking him for the example he has set "before the world of lofty ideals embodied not only in your books but in your life." Yet the "world" principally knows Mr. Meredith as the man who advocated ten-year marriages. But that is a manifestation of the Comic Spirit.

On the basis of Paul Bourget's novel "Un Divorce," the author and André Cury have written a play which has been produced in Paris with notable success. A recent issue of *Figaro* contains, in three columns, the climactic scene, which has carried away Parisian audiences by its eloquence and "high impartiality." But the scene appeals on more formal and purely literary grounds. It has long speeches, and the two men who carry on the dialogue are well-mannered enough not to interrupt each other. This is in strong contrast with a printed page of Pinero, of Henry Arthur Jones, or of Clyde Fitch. The plays of these men, especially of Pinero and of Fitch, supposedly aim at the nearest approach to the "natural" mode of speech. There are pages and pages of Pinero which will show a total of forty or fifty words of dialogue, all in speeches of lines, half-lines, and mere interjections. Now, asthmatic dialogue of this kind is far from being "natural." The snappy give and take that makes up the burden of our stage speech occurs with comparative rarity in actual talk, and that only in our lighter moments. In real life, when we tell our friends of our latest misfortune, our friends sit quietly by and interrupt only with a word of sympathy now and then. In real life we don't condense the wisdom of the world into glittering half-sentences. On the contrary, we generally stumble along in a very uneconomical way, using too many words, forgetting essential statements, and going back for them, spreading the butter of our thought very thin on the bread of our words, and often letting it fall to the floor wrong side down. We are so prosy that the "neat" dialogue of the well-built modern play has the right to call itself everything but natural. The reasons for the crisply-written play are, of course, obvious. In the first place, it is a reaction against the long tirades and monologues of the classic and the "closet" drama. Instead of Chorus coming out and acquainting the audience with the necessary preliminary facts of the story to be enacted, William the butler and Marie the housemaid appear. But we have gone much further than was necessary in reaction against the dialogue of lofty and lengthy heroics. Moreover, the long speech requires actors who can speak well, and who can listen well—and neither accomplishment stares us exactly in the face from stages of our theatres. Indeed, the enlivening effect of the half-line and quarter-line dialogue is largely akin to the physical thrill that is evoked by a rapid use of the slapstick.

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CHANCE FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Necessity is, after all, the best spur; and it may well be that the present necessities of American commerce and manufacture will arouse an inventiveness and enterprise which the fat years have left dormant. We know that it was so after the panic of 1893, and during the years of following depression. American business men then lifted up their eyes and looked to foreign markets as they had not done for a generation. With the home demand greatly curtailed, sales abroad were sought and found. We cannot already have forgotten the "American Peril," before which Europe was shuddering in those days—the invasion, namely, of European markets by American goods. There are some signs that the existing exigencies in this country are about to lead to similar developments. Plainly, the opportunity is great.

We do not say that there will be at once an enormous expansion of our manufactured exports, such as we saw ten and twelve years ago. History repeats itself, but always with a difference. Europe may be better able to supply her own wants than she was in 1897. The chance to find customers in South America and Asia may not be so good. Our business rivals have had time, during our neglect, strongly to entrench themselves. Still, like causes are at work, and will produce like effects. Our consuls are reported to be overwhelmed by letters of inquiry from American manufacturers. Information is eagerly asked for respecting prices and lines of trade and possible openings. With the home market glutted and the consumptive power of the country greatly cut down for the moment, American concerns, anxious to keep their factories going and their men employed, are studying the possibilities of foreign commerce with unwonted zeal.

If home-keeping youths have ever homely wits, so have home-keeping manufacturers. A large and apparently secure domestic market tempts them to take their ease. Why seek to improve processes or reduce the cost of production when everything that they can turn out is taken at top prices? It was this spirit that the German commissioners at the St. Louis Fair remarked upon. They looked about for indications of the extraordinary American inventiveness of which they had heard, but did not find large evidence of it; and they reported that the advantage of our manufacturers lay chiefly in abundant and cheap natural resources. In the application of trained mind to scientific manufacture, they thought that Germany had nothing to fear from the United States. But poverty and struggle are great quickeners; and it may be that we are to see a new display of American organizing ability, and fertility of resource, forced into activity by the pressure of hard times.

National action in such matters is simply the combined efforts of individual citizens. And wherever we look about us, we see what men are doing in the face of diminished trade and narrowed outlook. They are economizing. They are setting their wits to work to devise new ways of adding to income, or making the lessened income go further. They give their minds to new methods of doing old things. But the same motives operate in large business and manufacture. Waste is more carefully guarded against. Attention is directed to the problem of making labor more efficient and machinery more varied and exact. It is clear that the times offer a new and rich premium to every form of invention and intelligent energy. For our part, we cannot doubt that the result will be to give American manufacture a wonderful impetus.

Difficulties, of course, lie in the way. But obstacles are only an inspiriting challenge to a true man. To remove them gives added zest to achievement. A conquerable difficulty is no real difficulty. And among the removable obstacles in the way of such a development of American industry as we refer to is one upon which practically everybody is now agreed, yet which almost nobody proposes immediately to get out of the way. We mean, naturally, the Dingley tariff. Its uselessness in warding off panics, or "making work," or even in providing sufficient revenue, shows that it is a mere cumberer of the ground in all those respects, while in addition it now lays a positive handicap upon the American manufacturer striving to recoup himself abroad for slackening demand at home. It is an old story, but it will be forced with fresh point upon our mill-owners and exporters in the months before them. They will feel more acutely than ever the burden of needless taxes upon their raw materials. With their machinery and other supplies costing them more, too, in consequence of protective duties, they will have to exert all their skill and force to make head against their more fortunate foreign competitors. There has to be reckoned in, also, that spirit of commercial hostility which high and discriminating tariffs provoke. The absence of it, because of the policy of free trade, Lord Cromer recently gave as one of the chief commercial assets of England. We must now go insinuatingly to ask people to buy of us whose own goods we have done our best to keep wholly out of our markets. Dingleyism thus stands as an undoubted hindrance to that expansion of our trade abroad which is so clearly indicated as the remedy for our temporary trouble at home. And one of the indirect blessings of these days of adversity will be to accumulate added indignation at a tariff system which, in an emergency like the present, lays a fettering hand upon American enterprise and checks national recuperation.

THE ALDRICH CURRENCY BILL.

With Senator Aldrich's introduction of his bill for an emergency banknote currency—based on collateral of State, municipal, or railway bonds, taxed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and limited in aggregate amount to $500,000,000—the first of the after-panic expedients in currency legislation is before Congress. We believe that the Aldrich bill ought not to become a law: first, because it is a makeshift, constructed in the confusion of mind and confusion of tongues which always follow financial panic; and secondly, because the measure embodies vicious principles which are more likely to aggravate than to allay our periodical financial crises, and which would probably stand in the way, hereafter, of sober constructive legislation.

Four arguments are advanced for the bill. First, some law for emergency currency must be enacted at once, because we may be soon confronted with another panic, in which, Senator Aldrich reminds us, we might have no available Treasury surplus as in 1907, no United States bonds free for use as a basis of circulation, no facilities for importing foreign gold, and no bankers of sufficient ability to cope with the crisis. Second, something must be done to restore the people's confidence. Third, the demand for an issue of government legal tenders must be stopped by an alternative expedient. Fourth—and in this we cite not Senator Aldrich's speech, but the current talk of Washington—the dominant party must not confess inability to meet this question before going into a Presidential election.

None of these arguments seems to us well founded. Financial panics, with the peculiar phenomena of last October, never follow in quick succession. They are, and always have been, separated by intervals of fifteen or twenty years; and for this separation there is the cogent reason that the conditions which make them possible occur only at the climax of a prolonged and violent strain on credit, the result and the end of an era of prosperity. Therefore the need for legislation is probably less to-day than at any time in more than a dozen years. Moreover, when the crisis does arrive, facilities for importing gold will be present, as they invariably have been in the past; so will competent bankers. A Treasury surplus is no doubt an accident—we had none in 1893—but if a supply of government bonds is a serious matter, the Panama Canal may be depended on to take care of it. "Confidence," in so far as that means abandonment of money-hoarding and of gen-

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eral runs on banks, is already restored; that psychological side of the recent panic is no menace whatever for years to come. The demand for legal-tender issues is an impotent demand, as Senator Aldrich knows: Congress would not have yielded to it, even at the height of panic. The plea for "doing something," before the party confronts the electorate, is the most mischievous of arguments; it is precisely this motive which led to the numerous silver-coinage compromises in a discreditable chapter of our economic history. Every one of those makeshifts made the trouble worse, encouraged unsound financial methods, and put off still further intelligent action on our currency standard. The Aldrich bill, if enacted, would, we are convinced, have the same result.

Objections, based on the fact that currency legislation is not imperatively necessary to-day, are not of themselves conclusive. They would have no force if invoked against a proper measure. But the positive objections to the bill are conclusive. Its emergency provisions, to begin with, would, in all probability, be used in advance of a real emergency. They would almost certainly have been used in advance of 1907—an assertion for which the Treasury's own operations with the banks, in September, 1902, and September, 1906, are proof. On each of those occasions the Treasury yielded to the pressure of banks to "put more money into circulation"; the banks themselves had already yielded to the pressure of speculative borrowers. On both occasions relief was solicited primarily to sustain a rash Stock Exchange speculation. To avert the forced liquidation of the speculators, the Treasury stretched the law beyond all precedent: its actual argument was that call money on the Wall Street market was lending at 75 per cent. or higher. Does any one suppose that, in a similar situation, similar pressure would not be applied, or that a 6 per cent. tax on the new bank circulation would stand in the way of it? Yet the result of such premature use of the emergency expedient would be to stimulate (as it did in 1902 and 1906) the very inflation of credit which was weakening financial institutions.

If the Aldrich bill had not this grave defect, it would still be objectionable, in that it would establish a false and vicious principle. The virtue of asset currency lies in the fact that the trade bills which stand behind it mature in due season, and, through their maturity, extinguish automatically the bank-notes based upon them. In the main, the Clearing House loan certificate possesses the same virtue. But the collateral prescribed by the Aldrich bill is permanent in its nature.

That use of State, municipal, and railway bonds as a basis for this currency would virtually discriminate against sections of the country where the supply of such securities is small, and in favor of sections where it is abundant, is a valid objection to the bill. Senator Aldrich endeavors to meet this argument by contending that many portions of the country need money for local improvements. He adds:

> Nothing would bring the benefits of the national banking system more closely to the attention of the great masses of the people than would the willingness on the part of the banks to give value and stability to local securities by their purchase as a basis for security of note circulation.

For ourselves, we should say that nothing would better prove the tendencies of the Aldrich bill, as a possible inflation measure, than this frank confession by its author of its value as a handmaid of financial promotion and of the market for securities.

NATIONAL DECLINE.

English politicians who favor huge navies, conscription, aggressive foreign policies, and other forms of "imperial thinking," have learned to use the word "decadence" with considerable effect. To build twice as many Dreadnoughts as Germany is to be faithful to the trust of empire; to hesitate is to show signs of imperial decadence. And Englishmen, to a greater or less extent, seem to be actually nervous on the subject. The manifold difficulties of holding together so vast a realm must, of course, increase with time. But behind the vexations of the moment is something like a superstitious fear. "All nations must grow old and fall," runs this unexpressed apprehension. "Rome grew old and fell. England is as old as Rome was when it fell. Is the Empire, then, about to fall?" And when the London *Times* assures them that such will be really the case unless something that Germany doesn't like is done in Persia or Morocco or somewhere, Englishmen feel themselves put on their mettle, like a middle-aged gentleman who is impelled to show that he can hold his own with the youngest of them.

Arthur Balfour chose "Decadence" for the subject of his Henry Sidgwick Memorial lecture, recently delivered at Cambridge University. Mr. Balfour, the lecturer, ventured to take a far more philosophic view of his subject than Mr. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, would have allowed himself to do. He was inclined to regard national decadence with equanimity, or at least with the resignation which the philosopher adopts in the face of an unalterable law of nature. Weismann had advanced the theory that the presence of old age and what we call natural death in the higher organisms, as distinguished from the lowest forms of living protoplasm, is accounted for by the fact that the death of the individual is useful to the race, and that natural selection had therefore, "in all but the very lowest species, exterminated the potentially immortal." Mr. Balfour was inclined to believe that, in a modified form, the principle would hold with regard to nations. The decay of a particular political group might redound to the benefit of civilization as a whole, and decadence would thus become a necessary condition of progress.

Mr. Balfour very properly takes into account the differences between decay in individuals and in nations. The difference, to our mind, is so far-reaching as almost to amount to contradistinction. Nations decay chiefly in the sense that time brings them face to face with competitors who outdistance them. The Roman Empire seemed ready to go to pieces in the third century of our era. It was given two hundred years of new life by a series of able Emperors. The Germanic tribes were not then strong enough to prevent the patient's recovery, and the Roman Empire managed to counteract the process of decadence till 476 A. D. Had the Germanic tribes by that time failed to develop their full strength, Rome's decadence might have continued indefinitely. It is a question whether the Spanish people of to-day is really worse off, man for man, than under Charles V.; only the other nations have outstripped it. It is quite certain that France of to-day is as inherently healthy as it was forty years ago. It is only the rapid rise of a German Empire that has supplied the occasion for talk about French decadence. And if a liberalized and democratic Russia, twenty years from now, should seize for a time the leadership of Europe, it would not mean necessarily that Germany had started on the downward path. To fall from first to second place in a foot race is not synonymous with getting farther away from the finish line. And that is why the Latins so obstinately refuse to let themselves be labelled decadents. In the absence of actual retrogression, there is always life, and where there is life there is hope.

What renders much of the present talk about national decadence particularly empty is the unmistakable, growing solidarity of the world. According to the primitive theory of commerce, still held in the Congo, perhaps, and at Washington, one of two parties to a bargain was bound to be the victim. Economists have now taught us that free exchange will benefit buyer and seller alike. One of the two may get the better of the bargain, as we call it, but the whole process is based on the principle that both get a certain amount of good out of it. It is largely the same with modern historical evolution. Nations may compete, but even when one nation gets so decidedly the better of the other as Germany did of France in 1870, good may accrue to both. Germany attained the hegemony in Eu-

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rope, but France, out of the ashes of defeat, built up a more complete democracy than she had had since the Revolution. No nation can progress without drawing other nations along with her. Our own unparalleled material development does not imply retrogression for Europe. On the contrary, Great Britain, Ireland, northern Europe, Italy, in giving us their surplus population, have themselves profited tremendously. By commerce, by the telegraph and the cable, by the triumphs of science which knows no country, by such international movements as that for disarmament, it is being made less and less possible for one nation to sicken and decay without inflicting hurt beyond its boundaries, or to move forward towards a healthier life without impelling others in the same direction.

MISQUOTATIONS.

Attention has lately been drawn to the subject of misquotation by some correspondents of an English periodical, the *Observer*, who have been pointing out holes in the coat of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. That gentleman recently dropped into a volume of literary criticisms, and the critics fell upon the criticism. In particular, they have made merry over a looseness in citation unworthy of Sherlock Holmes. They have proved that Sir Arthur misquoted Dryden and Coleridge and, most unpardonably of all in a critic, Matthew Arnold.

Such discoveries are annoying to any author, but not necessarily fatal. To Emerson's saying about the invincible tendency of writers to quote, might be added a rider touching the ever-present peril of misquoting. Its causes are many, and not always discreditable. The true force and aptness of quotation come from its spontaneity. The allusion, the reminder, the parallel, pop easily into the mind. This is especially the case in conversation. Hence we should naturally mistrust a man who was always minutely accurate in a quotation, always letter-perfect in his citation of poet or orator. That would look as if he were not really so familiar with his matter as he pretends to be; that he had painfully got it up for the occasion, and were discharging a recent load upon his memory, instead of letting reminiscence well up easily from the depths. In the give and take of speech we look for quotation that sits lightly upon the bosom's throne; and that kind we are not likely to get in invulnerable form.

There are, too, the misquotations which have been so long consecrated by usage that one hesitates to set them right. The crime of posing as a pedant is as black as that of misquoting. So the ordinarily prudent man will not break in to correct the common "fresh *fields* and pastures new." He knows how it ought to read, but such knowledge is often best hugged in silence. Winter will soon be again "lingering in the lap of spring," and no hard-hearted man, we hope, will summon Goldsmith from the grave to rebuke the inaccuracy, and to insist rudely that "winter lingering, chills the lap of May." In such matters we cannot expect impeccability. One who never misquoted would be as suspect as that Frenchman whom Marshal Marmont describes as approaching the guards at the Paris barrier in the Revolution. The man answered every question, and produced every required document, only to throw his examiner into a rage. "Canaille, tu es trop en règle. Je t'arrête!"

The case is different, we admit, with deliberate writing. In that, the rule to verify your quotations ought certainly to be followed. Yet here, again, fallible memory or over-confidence often plays sad tricks. De Quincey was doubtless in this respect a sinner above most that dwell in the literary Jerusalem. He frequently wrote, as he warned his readers, away from books, but even so some of his writings on poets are starred with misquotations that seem unforgivable. Wordsworth wrote:

> She gave me eyes, she gave me ears.

In De Quincey this became:

> She gave me hopes, she gave me fears.

But probably the Opium Eater's worst "howler" was in pretending to quote "the exquisite language of Shakespeare" to the effect:

> To write no wrinkle with his antique hand.

This was presumably his shot at Byron's

> Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow.

Such blunders are amusing, but do not constitute the unpardonable sin. The reader knows what is meant. He may even enjoy a double share of the "laughter of the intellect" in consequence of such lapses. They are, in a sense, only samples of literary embroidery, badly made and hung awry. More severe must be the judgment on men who make quotations to prove a case, or maintain a thesis, yet who, through either carelessness or ignorance, mistake their authorities or garble them. For such faults, the historic exposure of Edmund Gosse by Churton Collins was salutary, though savage. Even deliberate and malignant misquotation was viewed philosophically by Horace Walpole, who declared that a foe who misquotes you ought to be a welcome antagonist: he is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have not said, that he cannot confute what you have said; and he is so kind as to furnish you with an opportunity of proving him a liar. But such cases stand in a class apart. The run of misquotations must be thought more venial. The charm of quotation is that it is from memory, but memory in us moderns seems increasingly treacherous. So there is nothing for the detected misquoter but to throw himself upon the mercy of his partners in distress, and ask them to be to his faults in that line a little blind.

WASTEFUL REPETITION IN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH TEXTS.

In a letter to the editor of the *Nation*, October 24, 1907, I suggested that the present ineffective teaching of English in our preparatory schools is due, not to the number or nature of the required books, but to the methods of teaching. Since that time, a careful inquiry among some three hundred freshmen has convinced me that the suggestion is pertinent. I have found among them a genuine interest in the books themselves which speaks for the power of the classics to rise above even the present mode of teaching them; and I have gained surprising evidence concerning certain weaknesses in the methods of instruction which seems to me to demand serious consideration. In general these weaknesses are well known; one in particular, however, seems to have been little commented upon—the wasteful repetition in the study of English texts.

Among the 320 freshmen whom I have questioned, or received reports from through other instructors, I have found many who have read in the schools one or all of the required books, two, three, and even four times. The simplest form of this repetition is the review of some or all of the reading at the end of the senior year, as a final preparation for the college or regents' examinations. In some cases, of course, the review was made by the student herself, outside of school, and with these we have no concern. In many cases, however, special preparation time was allowed for rereading the books, and often class periods were given to review. Of one large city high school I find it reported: "Every book which we studied was read twice the same year, the first time very carefully, and the second time simply reviewed." Upon inquiry I find "very carefully" to mean making abstracts, lesson by lesson; "simply reviewed" to consist in reading the abstracts or the book itself at the end of the year in preparation for a review discussion covering perhaps two days for each book. Of more than one school I find it recorded that a whole term or more of the final year was given to doing over again work already done in the English texts.

Going from these general reviews to the repetition of the special books of the General Reading list, I find "Ivanhoe," "Lady of the Lake," and "Merchant of Venice" the most abused of college texts, though the "Vision of Sir Launfal," "Silas Marner," and the "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers" are close seconds. The favorite form of repetition here seems to be the reading of one or another of these books as a reading lesson in the final year of the grammar school, with stress only on the story, and the study of the same book the next year in the high school. In one instance "Lady of the Lake" was studied as a "grammar exercise" in the lower school, and later as "a piece of literature" in the high school. In other schools, where "English" and "English Reading" are unhappily divided, the same book was studied in the

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two courses at different times and in different grades. Elocution and English have sometimes played this double part. The climax is reached, however, when "Ivanhoe" goes on record as having been studied in two different grades, and "still again"—I quote a student's written words—"at the end of the senior year. The last time it was a quick reading, with an outline and abstracts, as a final review"!

The Careful Study list shows, on the whole, a cleaner page than the General Reading; the Careful Study books are, as a rule, left for the final years. But even here there are cases of doubling that seem unnecessary, if not inexcusable. "Julius Cæsar" has many times been studied in two grades; the change in the texts for 1906 seems in most cases responsible for this, as for some of the other instances of doubling to which I have referred, "Macbeth," Burke's "Speech on Conciliation," Macaulay's "Life of Johnson" have been all read twice, sometimes in consecutive years. Several times Milton's Minor Poems have been tampered with in the second year of the high school, and have then been taken up for careful study in the final year. In one school the "Essay on Burns," "Essay on Addison," and "Life of Johnson" have been read three times in succession, the first time as an outside assignment, the second time for the purpose of making an analysis of the whole essay, the third time "slowly"—I quote again—"condensing each paragraph into a topic sentence. The 'Essay on Burns' we read a fourth time, considering Carlyle's opinions of life and writing, Burns as a writer and as a man, and Carlyle's style as found in the essay."

But the most flagrant instance of the kind which I have met with is that recorded of a girl's high school in one of our largest Eastern cities. I could not credit the report until I had in my own hands the note-books containing the daily assignments for the final three years of the course, no one of which was a repeated year. From these note-books I make the following lists of the texts as read, numbering each as it is repeated:

1904.	1905.	1906.
Essay on Addison, Nov. 9.	Silas Marner, Sept. 15.	3 Macbeth, Sept. 12.
Sir Roger de Coverley, Nov. 23.	2 Life of Goldsmith, Oct. 9.	2 Lady of the Lake, Dec. 4.
Ancient Mariner, Dec. 12.	Lady of the Lake, Jan. 5.	3 Ivanhoe, Dec. 13.
Julius Cæsar, Jan. 5.	2 Ivanhoe, Jan. 12.	2 Life of Johnson, Jan. 17.
Merchant of Venice, Feb. 1.	Idylls of the King, Feb. 5.	3 Life of Goldsmith, Jan. 29.
Macbeth, Feb. 20.	2 Vision of Sir Launfal, Mch. 13.	2 Essay on Addison, Feb. 19.
Vision of Sir Launfal, April 3.	Burke's Speech, Mch. 16.	3 Julius Cæsar, Mch. 5.
L'Allegro, April 12.	2 Julius Cæsar, April 27.	2 Merchant of Venice, Mch. 19.
Il Penseroso, April 13.	Life of Johnson, May 7.	2 Burke's Speech, April 8.
Lycidas, May 17.	2 Ancient Mariner, May 18.	3 Vision of Sir Launfal, April 22.
Comus, April 26.	2 Macbeth, May 25.	3 Ancient Mariner, April 24.
Ivanhoe, May 25.		2 Silas Marner, April 30.
Life of Goldsmith, June 12.		2 Minor Poems, May 6.
		2 Sir Roger de Coverley, May 13.
		4 Macbeth, May 29.
		4 Life of Goldsmith, June 3.

The list is misleading in one respect: time given to Pancoast's and Stopford Brooke's histories of literature, to the rhetorics of Genung, Hill, and Abbott, must be read between the dates. But for our present purpose it is not misleading. The repetition is plain to see; and no matter how little time is given each year to each book, the continual repeating of the same text is deadening. The bloom is soon gone from the handled peach; the zest of discovery is lacking in the forced return to the familiar. Such doubling and tripling and quadrupling is sheer waste. At this point I find myself near yielding to Prof. F. B. Gummere's contention that the teaching of English in the schools is "overdone." But I fortify myself with the testimony of an exceptionally well prepared student, who writes:

> I think in all my high-school course no book was studied more than once. The first study seemed, to me at least, to be very thorough, and each book now stands out clearly in my memory.

Such cases as these which I have mentioned are not in the majority; they do not indicate wholesale corruption in our English practices. But they are significant—making all due allowance for possible freshman inaccuracies—of the extremes to which the schools have let themselves be driven by the present system of English requirements. And they are sufficiently numerous to command serious thought. The blame rests, perhaps, ultimately upon the colleges and the college board with their examination standards. The demand for this and that outline, for this and that fact, this and that interpretation of word or line, necessitates a final cramming for the English examination, or else a thorough pressing down of notes and analyses as one goes along. I question whether most older minds could master all the mysteries in a Shakespeare play, Milton's Minor Poems, and Burke's Speech against an examination day without some reviewing process. But the automatic nature of the methods applied in some schools becomes apparent enough when I quote the comment of one student upon another, who had never studied Burke's Speech in school, but had given her own synopsis to her master for discussion and correction.

But, when there are so many texts with good synopses in the notes, wasn't it a waste of time for her to make her own?

A definition of culture which I heard recently may serve as a text for the practical sermon I would preach. "Culture," said one, "is what is left after you have forgotten all you have learned." Training, the power to read, to think, to express the thought, this, and not so much knowledge of so many books, should be the end of the study of English in the preparatory schools. If the college would but recognize this end, if the examinations were framed to test this power, then the senseless study of books never designed for abstracts and outlines, the insidious doling out of predigested outlines and abstracts would cease, and we should have a rational education of the boys and girls in the preparatory schools through the training in the English classics.

But when all this is said, does all the blame for the extremes to which the schools are led rest with the colleges? Is it necessary that the schools shall be such slaves to the college requirements? Can the schools of each city not plan some rational order of reading the college texts which shall be in accord with the natural development of growing boys and girls, grammar school leading to high school, department coöperating intelligently with department? Obviously the reading of college texts must not begin too early if they are to be grasped and retained; with equal obviousness, once begun, there are certain books fitted to certain years. Clearly "Ivanhoe" and "Lady of the Lake" should come early, as an open sesame to the magic outlaw world of daring and of chivalry; clearly Milton's Minor Poems should come very late as ministers to fineness of perception, thought, and feeling. Why, then, confuse the issues by bringing in the one too early, the other too late, merely for the sake of the board examination? A rational plan once made and followed intelligently, no mere "change in teachers," no mere "change in divisions," no change, even, in the college requirement, would necessitate the doubling now found in so many schools. I am not one who wishes that all the children of America should be reading the same book at a given moment; but some unity in the school system of every city there should certainly be, to prevent the present waste.

The text once studied with due care and intelligence, the rest must be left to the boy and girl. By their present methods of repetition and review, the schools are fostering that fatal spirit of dependence which is the bane of our modern preparatory training. This point cannot be urged too strongly. Suppose, even, that pupils are left to do their own reviewing and fail. Is the boy, or girl, who cannot review for himself a fit person to enter college? "I will show a man one corner of a square," says Confucius; "if he cannot find the other three for himself, I will have none of him." Would the schools but remember the saying, and make their preparation for the present type of college examinations less slavishly, shall I say "thorough," we should perhaps have fewer untrained, uneducated freshmen cumbering the ground in the colleges.

Let us study the classics in our schools once, rationally, intelligently, with a view to reading, marking, and inwardly digesting. Let us add to that study—in the time saved by a rational, intelligent order and method of reading the texts—such thorough, old-fashioned training in the elements of the language as shall enable the high-school graduate to analyze a sentence when he sees it, to correct an error if he makes it, to punctuate at least a paragraph correctly, and to write, himself, English more than "tolerably" correct. Then let him who survives the final test go to college. But above all, let him who could survive only through an automatic cramming process in the schools stay at home. Many instructors of freshmen in our colleges will feel, I am sure, that herein lies the hope of their release from the necessity of doing preparatory work in the freshman year.

AGNES F. PERKINS.
Wellesley College.

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NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The Grolier Club decided, in 1904, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the club in 1884 by the publication of an authoritative life of Grolier, the "great ancestor of bibliophiles" as he has been called. After three years of preparation, the work is now published. Primarily the book is a translation of Le Roux de Lincy's "Recherches sur Jean Grolier," Paris, 1866. Baron Roger Portalis has written a preface and an additional chapter, and the whole has been translated by Carolyn Shipman (now Mrs. Whipple). Le Roux de Lincy appended to his volume a list of 349 books from Grolier's library; this list has been extended to 562. This alphabetical catalogue, with its companion list of private collectors and public institutions which possess or have possessed books from Grolier's library, fills more than two hundred pages. Jean Grolier was not a book-binder as is often supposed. He was a man of wealth, treasurer for Francis I., and holder of other high offices. He was a lover of fine books—paper, printing, and binding all considered—especially those from the presses of his friends the Aldi. At least one volume was printed by them at his expense, and several of their books were dedicated to him. Of some books he ordered a number of copies (six of the Aldine Virgil, 1527, are known from his library). Many of his books, bound especially for him, have the well-known legend "Io. Grolierii et Amicorum," in gilt on the front cover. His chief interest was in the best editions of the Greek and Latin classics. Since Baron Portalis is an authority on everything relating to book-collecting in France, it seems a pity that he did not rewrite or at least annotate more fully Le Roux de Lincy's book, instead of merely preparing a short preface and a supplementary chapter. Forty years of historical and bibliographical research must have brought to light new facts about Grolier as a man and as a book-collector. The notes are meagre and refer, with a few exceptions, to the enlarged catalogue. A few minor errors are corrected and at least one new one, equally unfortunate, is made. On page 93 Le Roux de Lincy, referring to the Séguier library says:

> But the most beautiful ornament of this magnificent house was the enormous library valued at 200,000 francs, begun by President Séguier, who left it in his will to the Chancellor, his nephew.

A footnote to "nephew" says "grandfather"; this note, should of course, read "grandson." The present volume is typographically beyond reproach. It is on Arnold's hand-made paper with the club's water-mark in every other leaf. The facsimiles of bindings, twelve in number, are reproduced in full color from volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale and are admirably done. Three hundred copies have been printed, besides three on Japan paper.

The Anderson Auction Co. of this city offers, February 24, a collection of Americana, including more than one hundred lots relating to American railways; numerous State and local histories, and several of Walt Whitman's books, with author's autograph. Under Charles Lamb is described a volume of a scarce London periodical, The *Philanthropist*, Vol. 3, for 1813, in which Lamb's "Confessions of a Drunkard" first appeared. The cataloguer says: "Stated in Mr. Livingston's bibliography to have appeared first in the *London Magazine*, August, 1822." This statement is an error. On pp. 133-134 of his bibliography of Charles Lamb, Mr. Livingston in describing Basil Montagu's book, "Some Enquiries into the Effects of Fermented Liquors," 1814, in which Lamb's "Confessions" was first published in book-form, notes:

> This was not written especially for the volume, having already been printed in a magazine called the *Philanthropist*, as a "Letter to the Editor" in the number for January, 1813.

And on p. 134 Mr. Livingston adds: "Lamb published the article a third time, with additions, in the *London Magazine* for August, 1822." On February 25 the same firm sells a selection of fine books, including some rare American items. Among the more valuable lots are: The "Proposed" Book of Common Prayer, Philadelphia, 1786; Colles's "Survey of the Roads of the United States," 1789 (seventeen plates only); uncut copies of Drayton's "Memoirs of the American Revolution," 1821, and Ramsay's "History of the Revolution of South Carolina," 1785; Filson's Kentucky, in French, 1785; Marshall's Kentucky, 1824; the first edition of "Knickerbocker's History of New York," 1809; the famous "Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at the Suit of John, Earl of Stair," 1747, with the three folding maps; and the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1775 and 1776, with all the plates. There are also some important books illustrated by Cruikshank, among them a set of the Comic Almanacs, 19 vols., 1835-53; "Illustrations of Time," 1827, and the "Table Book," 1829, in the original parts. On February 26 the Anderson Co. sells a collection of duplicates from the New York Public Library, largely Government publications and American newspapers, but including a few books likely to interest collectors, such as Charles Chauncy's "Letter to a Friend giving a concise but just Account of the Ohio Defeat," 1755, a rare pamphlet; Joutel's "Journal of the Last Voyage Performed by Monsr. de la Sale," 1714; Smith's "General Historie of Virginia," 1632 (lacking two of the maps), and his "True Travels," 1630 (lacking the plate); and Cluny's "American Traveller," 1769.

The Merwin-Clayton Sales Co.'s auction of February 25 includes first editions of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Bret Harte, Eugene Field, and other American and English authors.

The sixth part of Judge James T. Mitchell's collection of engraved portraits will be dispersed on February 26 and 27, by Stan. V. Henkels, in Philadelphia. This section comprises portraits, mainly mezzotints, of the lord chancellors and chief justices of Great Britain, eminent English lawyers, Kings and Queens of Great Britain, and members of the royal families.

On the afternoon of each week day from February 17 to March 15 Columbia University will have on exhibition, in room 307 of the library, original editions of the English works of John Milton, lent for the purpose by several gentlemen of this city.

Correspondence.

LENIENCY TOWARD COLLEGE ATHLETES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: No well-informed person is likely to challenge the statement in the *Nation* of February 6, p. 116, that college undergraduates demand that athletes be treated leniently. Should its justice be questioned, the answer may be found in the italicized passages of the inclosed editorial from a college periodical.

Burt G. Wilder.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., February 7.

FACULTY VS. ATHLETICS.

The attitude of the University authorities toward athletics is again thrust unpleasantly before us. This time it is by *the havoc made among our prominent athletes by the last examinations.* Now of course, looking at this matter in a strict uncompromising light, one would be likely to say that the man who excels in athletics ought not, in justice, to be favored any more than the student who exercises marked ingenuity in dodging collectors at athletic games. But looked at in the light of what seems best for the name of the University, on what appears to be a truer footing between professor and student, and the light in which the great universities of the world regard the question, one cannot but say, if a student, to everybody, if a professor, to himself, that *discrimination should be made* and can honestly be made in favor of the man who devoted so much time and energy to bringing the name of ——— to the front in a way which, in the present age, appeals so strongly to people. Reputation for high intellectual standing need not suffer from superiority in physical attainments. By attracting attention to the one, interest is aroused as to the other, and it is a reputation to be envied when they go hand in hand. *Athletics leave a vast majority say* 956 *out of a* 1,000 *to take care of the scholarship.* We have established on firm foundations our claim to high scholarship, and while we take a recognized stand among the first of American universities, among the "big four" as it may be called in size, importance and scholarship, in athletics, we, a university of ——— students, wade along in the mire with ———, ———, and ———; and the reason for this? It is not because we are so far below the average man in strength and endurance, it is not because we are at a distance from the 'varsities, nor is it because our students as a rule take little interest in anything besides regular work. It is primarily because the faculty sits upon athletics and athletes. It is not our purpose here to discuss recent actions in regard to an athletic field, lockers, etc., for they do not concern the faculty as nearly, nor the matter in hand so pertinently. But the damper on athletics in the shape of dropping athletes is quite to the point. We are making no plea and offering no excuses for our athletes' abilities as students, for they need none. The majority *are average students. But how can an average student get along in this University, if he devotes three or four hours a day in careful training?* But if leniency should be shown them, if when there is doubt the decision should be in the athletes' favor, it would make a great difference. This seems little to ask, but many professors make a point of deciding against athletes, apparently going on the supposition, that because a man is an athlete he cannot be supposed to know much about the subject. Now can this kind of thing be justified? If the faculty mean to blanket athletics let us have a manifesto to that effect and thus be saved useless expense and labor. But if the faculty should come out in favor of doing everything just and reasonable to forward the interest of athletics, we could promise them a year of brilliant success.

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A WARNING TO BOOK BUYERS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Purchasers of the Papers of the "Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904," printed for the managers of the Exposition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in eight volumes, 1906, should beware of the work "International Congress of Arts and Science" now being offered as a subscription book, published by the "University Alliance" in fifteen volumes. It would appear that the University Alliance has bought up the unsold remainder of the official edition, and has carefully removed every trace of the connection of the Congress with St. Louis by printing new title-pages, cancelling such pages as betrayed that connection, and even, in one or more cases, cutting out introductory portions of the lectures. It now presents the collection as a new work "privately printed for members by the University Alliance." Illustrations in color and photogravure are added in the usual subscription-book style. In Vol. VI., for example, devoted to "Astronomy and Sciences of the Earth," we find a colored frontispiece, a nude figure of Phœbe by Perrey, a portrait of Copernicus (appropriate enough), Boulanger's Feast of Lucullus *preceding the section Sciences of* the Earth, and Knelle's Mental Education of a Greek Youth introduced as an illustration of palæontology. Does the University Alliance, one wonders, fancy that palæontology has something to do with archæology?

The prospectus is a masterpiece of ingenuity, for each sentence taken separately is strictly true, yet the effect of the whole is absolutely misleading, for one is left with the impression that this Congress, the executive committee of which bears many distinguished names, has been brought together by the University Alliance, and that the University Alliance itself is, as its name suggests, an alliance of universities which has conducted an expensive and difficult undertaking to a successful issue, in regard to which, it is stated, an avalanche of congratulations has been received.

The subscription blank names $10 a volume as the price (fifteen volumes), but agents are ready to come down to five. The original edition, in eight volumes, with text complete, but no illustrations, sold at $2.50 a volume, $20 for the set, instead of $150. Was there ever a more barefaced piece of imposition? For the honor of *American bookmaking, such crafty schemes* deserve to be relentlessly exposed.

William Coolidge Lane.

Harvard College Library, February 11.

INQUIRY FOR THE BOSTON "POST-BOY."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am anxious to know where can be found copies of the Boston *Post-Boy* of May 20, 1754, and of the Boston *Post-Boy & Advertiser* of October 14, 1765. According to the "Check-list of Boston Newspapers," recently published by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, not one of the fourteen libraries there listed owns copies of those issues. May I appeal to librarians through your columns?

Albert Matthews.

Hotel Oxford, Boston, February 12.

THE BODLEIAN AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the Bodleian Library, this morning, I was unable to get a copy of an edition of early plays edited by a noted American scholar and published in America more than three years ago. On inquiry at the desk I was told: "We buy no American books except county (he meant State) histories, or things like that. Most American publishers also publish in England, and we do not want duplicates." That is, the Bodleian Library, the second greatest repository of books in English, obtains practically no books whatever from America, but only English prints of such as may be published in both countries. Is not this attitude a little too conservative, even for the Bodleian?

Henry Noble MacCracken.

Oxford, February 6.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CABINET OFFICERS

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: You print in the *Nation* for January 30 a letter from Mr. F. C. Clark of Providence, R. I., in which he admits having puzzled his brain "for at least the last thirty years to determine what constitutes the qualifications of a Cabinet officer." He concludes by saying that he has failed "to see any guiding principle laid down for making up the Cabinet." Mr. Clark's quandary presents a difficult problem, not to say a series of problems. It certainly would seem on the face of things that the practice of Cabinet appointments through a period of twenty-two administrations, from 1789, should have established some principles that might prove useful guides to future Presidents.

The Cabinet has always been regarded as the President's immediate corps of assistants. This idea was expressed by Washington when he wrote in 1789:

> The impossibility that one man should be able to perform all the great business of the state I take to have been the reason for instituting the great departments, and appointing officers therein, to assist the supreme magistrate in discharging the duties of his trust.

While administrative work under his general direction was their chief function, the assistants were to advise the President on a large variety of matters and so inevitably became a council.

Leaving politics for the moment out of account, eligibility for any one of the nine great offices should rest upon ability. In the past, ability for Cabinet place has asserted itself most often through the profession of the law. Hence one may expect to find incumbents largely from that calling. Business ability—the ability of the capable administrator—has usually been in evidence, but especially of recent years. As in the case of the law, this ability can be tested in the ordinary experiences of life. Men reveal it easily, and are recognized for it the country over.

So far as the attorney-general's place is concerned, that office, as Mr. Clark recognizes, is comparatively easy to fill. It calls for a man thoroughly familiar with the law in its larger and smaller bearings. From the point of view of training alone, there are always many men capable of filling the position. The places of postmaster-general, and secretary of the interior, of agriculture, and of commerce and labor, plainly demand business capacity. When it comes to the four remaining offices—state, treasury, war, and navy—what shall be said? Here special qualifications would seem to be called for, though legal training and evidence of ability in administration are again sound general bases. Fortunately in modern times war is not the rule, and the demand for extraordinary expertness in the war administration or in that of the navy is limited to emergencies. Of all the departments, the state and the treasury call for distinguished talents and training. Here true statesmanship is most likely to be effective. Take such a period of thirty years as that extending from 1869 to 1899. In the State Department we find such men as Hamilton Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Bayard, Olney, and John Hay. This is a remarkable group. They were by no means all ideal secretaries. Blaine's blundering is a commonplace of recent history. There is, however, but one opinion of them as men of large calibre. Several among them were looked upon as Presidential candidates. Again in the Treasury department during the same period such names occur as John Sherman, William Windom, C. S. Fairchild, Carlisle, and Gage. Here also there is little doubt about the ability of the men. Whatever their particular shortcomings, they served really to distinguish the administrations of which they were a part.

Though formal training in law and approved ability in administration are impressively revealed in the history of the Cabinet, fitness will almost inevitably demand other qualities. To many a first-rate lawyer or able manager the departmental headships could never go. The Cabinet is a council of advisers. It must work harmoniously; its members must coöperate, and on occasions subordinate the individual to the great end. Now politics is apt to develop in men fitness for coöperation. In promoting local and national organization it tests leadership. The lawyer or the administrator *with political training* who may have risen to be a party chieftain, is likely to be a candidate for high place, possibly for a secretaryship. Why shouldn't he be?—especially if, in addition to his proved ability, his appointment meets an intelligently expressed public opinion and accords with the policy which, since early days, has been carefully regarded, of distributing Cabinet honors with some reference to all parts of the country.

The term *training* can, I think, be interpreted too narrowly when considering qualifications for a Cabinet place. There is no single road to a knowledge of finance or even of political economy. That there can be no single "guiding principle laid down for making up the Cabinet" is probably true. But I believe that a Cabinet office has seldom been filled, especially in recent years, without taking into account at least these three qualifications: trained intelligence; ability in administration; well proved readiness to coöperate in the best interests of the nation.

Henry Barrett Learned.

New Haven, Conn., February 10.

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A "JOURNALISTIC OUTRAGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: May I ask you to protest for me in the name of decent journalism against a form of journalistic outrage which is not too elusive to be "nailed"? No reasonable man thinks it worth while to object to misrepresentation by sensational headlines and unrepresentative extracts. That is a part of the game. The only remedy is never to permit one's self any vivacities of style or allusions to anything more modern than the eighteenth century.

But the deliberate attribution to a man of forged words which he did not write is another matter. The New York *World*, in a Chicago "special" of February 6, inserts in a jumble of verbatim extracts from a printed paper of mine the words "and Chicago is in the van of vulgarity." Neither this sentence nor anything like it is in my paper, and as the extracts are otherwise copied from a printed text, the insertion is a wilful and malicious misrepresentation devised to justify the sensational headlines. The paper in question was an innocent little address to teachers which I will not advertise further. That and my personality are of no importance. But I am interested to know whether you think that there is or ought to be any remedy, not against loose misrepresentation, but against deliberate journalistic forgery. If not, what security is there for any man's reputation for decency, sobriety, and temperate speech?

One may at least again express the hope that intelligent and fair-minded Eastern men will note the frequency of such cases as this, and not allow the legend to become established in their minds that the teachers at the University of Chicago differ appreciably from their co-workers in other parts of the country. PAUL SHOREY.

University of Chicago, February 10.

Notes.

In E. P. Dutton's list for publication this month we note "Lucretius: Epicurean and Poet," by John Masson; "The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal," by J. M. Shillington and A. B. W. Chapman; "Condition of the Border at the Union: Destruction of the Graham Clan," by John Graham; "Quaker and Courtier: The Life and Work of William Penn," by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant; "Complete Poetical Works of George Darley," with introduction by Ramsay Colles; "Poems, Letters, and Prose Fragments of Kirk White," edited by John Drinkwater.

Books to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this spring and not hitherto announced are: "The Breaking in of a Yachtsman's Wife," by Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse; "The Soul of Spain," by Havelock Ellis; "Lands of Summer," by T. R. Sullivan; and "The Intoxicated Ghost, and Other Stories," by Arlo Bates.

Scribner's will have ready this month a new volume of the series of Original Narratives of Early American History, containing "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646," edited by Hon. William T. Davis. From the same firm will soon come part II. of the "Petit Trianon, Versailles," by J. A. Arnott and John Wilson; "The Essential Life," by S. B. Stanton; and "Mind in the Making," by E. J. Swift.

Vol. V. of "The Cambridge Modern History" is now ready to be issued by the Macmillan Co.

March 10 is the date set by the Macmillan Co. for publishing the first volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" in its less bulky and cheaper form. The text will remain the same except for the correction of errors and revision of the bibliographies. The volumes, twenty-one in all, will appear monthly.

From Charles Scribner's Sons comes an enlarged edition of President Roosevelt's "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," with two new chapters, "In the Louisiana Cane-brakes" and "Small Country Neighbors," both of which have been rewritten since they appeared in magazine form. Six new illustrations have also been added to the book.

How is such a human document as "The Confessions and Autobiography of Harry Orchard," just published by the McClure Company, to be regarded? The present volume contains "A Personal Note of Introduction," by Edwin S. Hinks, dean of St. Michael's Cathedral at Boisé, who expresses thorough confidence in the reality of the criminal's conversion and his "honesty and present truthfulness." Nevertheless two juries which heard substantially the same story on the witness stand acquitted the men whom Orchard implicated in the most positive way with his offences. The book itself contains evidence of the peculiar status of the narrative. "Mr. Haywood has been acquitted," writes Orchard on almost the last page. "I can truthfully say I would far rather see him acquitted than hanged." Opposite page 92, however, is a group picture of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, and in the legend under it Haywood and Moyer are alluded to as "now under indictment." Each reader will have to decide for himself in what attitude to approach this singular story.

James Thomson, poet of "The Seasons," has suffered a peculiar fate. In most cases the creator of a *genre* (he, that is, who first sees its capabilities and stamps it with his genius) retains a primacy among workers in that field; so at least it has been with the drama, the epic, and the novel. But in nature-writing Wordsworth and other late-comers have entirely overshadowed Thomson, who may be said to have created the kind. "The Castle of Indolence" retains a certain interest for us through its medley of limpid language, personal allusions, and quaint imagery, but "The Seasons" has become insipid to palates accustomed to the higher flavor of romanticism. G. C. Macaulay, who has writen the life of Thomson for the English Men of Letters, had a difficult task to make his subject interesting, and has succeeded creditably. The chapters in which he has followed the various poems step by step with exposition and criticism are, in our opinion, relatively too long. Part of this space might have been bestowed on the biographical section, especially in filling out Thomson's relations to the men of his day. Mr. Macaulay has shown that he can handle such themes gracefully. Again the comparison of Thomson's attitude toward nature with that of his contemporaries and his successors is well carried out; it might have been lengthened to advantage by a fuller treatment of nature-writing as Thomson found it, and by a touch more of philosophy. But notwithstanding what may be censured as a slight disproportion in parts, the book as a whole is soundly conceived and well executed.

In four illustrated volumes, with introductions by R. S. Garnett, the Macmillan Co. gives a translation of stories from one of the most horribly fascinating works ever written, "Crimes Célèbres," by Dumas. The first volume contains "The Borgias," "The Cenci," "Joan of Naples," and "The Countess de Saint-Géran"; the second, "Urbain Grandier," "Derues," "La Constantin," "The Man in the Iron Mask," "Murat," and "Karl-Ludwig Sand"; the third, "The Marquise de Brinvilliers," "Martin Guerre," "The Marquise de Ganges," "Mary Stuart," and "Varinka"; the fourth, "Ali Pacha," "Massacres of the South," and "Nisida."

In their "Old English Grammar" (West Saxon), by Joseph Wright and Elizabeth Mary Wright (Henry Frowde), the authors aim to give all the information needed by the ordinary student, but their work will not be disdained by the specialist. Of scientific accuracy and method the names on the title-page are a sufficient guarantee. The works of German scholars have also been laid under contribution. Some may doubt the wisdom of Professor Wright's extensive use of hypothetical prehistoric forms; yet these, in the sections which the beginner will master first, are not unduly obtrusive; and elsewhere, especially in the chapter on the verb, they are practically indispensable. Of course the grammar is to be used in connection with a reader. Thus tried in a class moderately advanced, it stands the test well. We might wish the notes on phonetics, now scattered through the book, had been given also in a brief separate chapter. The sections on the deviations of other dialects from West Saxon seem over-condensed. As a whole, however, the book is a model of completeness and compactness; there is a comprehensive index; the typography is excellent, the appearance pleasing. This is the first in a series of historical and comparative grammars under Professor Wright's editorship. A second volume dealing with English syntax may be expected within a year.

The Connecticut Historical Society, after a lapse of twelve years, has continued the publication of the official papers of the Governors, so admirably begun in the "Talcott Papers," issued in 1892 and 1896. The new series will contain the correspondence of Talcott's successor, Jonathan Law, Governor from 1741 to 1750. The original documents are mainly preserved in the archives of the society, in five folio volumes, and were acquired in 1840 from Larned Hebard of Lebanon, administrator of the estate of William T. Williams, son of the signer and grandson of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. Originally they formed part of the collection of manuscripts relating to the early history of Connecticut, which had been gathered by Gov. Trumbull before the breaking out of the Revolution. The first volume of "Law Papers" is the eleventh of the Collections

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of the society, and has been edited by Albert C. Bates, its librarian. The contents are less interesting and valuable than were those of the volumes containing the Talcott papers, but they are important as furnishing evidence for the completion or continuation of many of the questions raised during Gov. Talcott's administration—the religious revival, the Intestacy case, the legal conflict over the possession of the Mohegan territory, bills of credit, etc. It also presents a number of new problems and activities, such as Indian difficulties at Sharon and Niantic, preparation for war with France, equipment of troops for the expedition against Louisburg, and counterfeiting of the colony's bills. The present volume closes with 1745, and at least one more volume will follow.

Volume I, Part 2, of the Proceedings and Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America is largely devoted to the meeting held in Providence with the American Historical Association, the Political Economy, Political Science and Social Science Associations, in December, 1906. The interest lies in the various papers in which the bibliographic needs and possibilities of the social sciences are discussed. W. Dawson Johnston gives an interesting survey of existing attempts in that direction, while Dr. E. C. Richardson discusses future possibilities; and the needs of branch sciences are presented in short papers by several speakers. The most valuable contribution is the list of bibliographies published by historical societies in the United States, which Isaac S. Bradley has prepared to accompany Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites's paper on the bibliographical activities of these societies.

Over half a century since, in 1852, Dr. K. Stark published his well-known work on Gaza, a sort of thesaurus of all then available information with regard to the town, its location, its inhabitants, its antiquities, and its history up to its capture by the Moslems in 634. Since 1852 the discoveries in Egypt, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Greece, Crete, Cyprus, and Palestine itself, have so completely revolutionized our ideas with regard to the early history of the entire Mediterranean region, and also with regard to the historical use and value of the Bible, on which, with the Greek historians, Dr. Stark depended for his information covering the period before the time of Alexander, as to make the work practically useless. The fifth volume of the Columbia University Oriental studies, intended to fill to some degree the gap created by the passing of Stark's work, is a new history of Gaza from the earliest times to the present day, by Dr. Martin A. Meyer (Columbia University Press, the Macmillan Co., agent). From the siege of the city by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. to its capture by the Moslems in 634 A. D., a period of almost one thousand years, Dr. Meyer's little volume is practically a summary of Dr. Stark's larger work. From 634 to the present time Dr. Meyer has had to break new paths, gathering his material chiefly from such Arabic sources as are already in print, as far as those are accessible in the libraries of this country. For the period preceding 332 B. C., while the path had been broken by Stark, the material used by Dr. Meyer is almost entirely new, even to the treatment of the Biblical sources. This monograph will be a welcome addition to the libraries of Oriental, and especially Palestinian scholars. The author is sane and careful; he appends to each chapter notes containing, among other things, references to the source. In preparation for this work the writer had the great advantage of spending a year in Palestine as a fellow of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, and thus acquiring a personal, first-hand knowledge of the site and surroundings of Gaza.

After an interval of two years the second part of Faridu-d-Din 'Attar's "Memoirs of the Saints" has appeared, edited by R. A. Nicholson, lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge (London: Luzac & Co.; and E. J. Brill). The value of this work as a contribution to Persian Moslem hagiology is well known. The present volume includes the remainder of the work, together with a supplement containing twenty-five additional biographies. A valuable feature of the edition is a detailed list of the archaisms. In addition to variants the editor has added a table of parallel passages in the "Memoirs" and the "Risalat" of Al-Qushayri. This second part forms the fifth volume of the series of Persian Historical Texts, edited by E. G. Browne, the well-known Cambridge Persian scholar, and Mr. Browne announces that with this volume the series is brought to a close. He adds, however, that any works that could appropriately be included in the series will be published by the Trustees of the Gibb Memorial, whose liberality we have already referred to. Mr. Browne has earned the gratitude of scholars by his self-sacrificing zeal in the publication of Persian texts, an enterprise that cannot be financially profitable; and it is matter of congratulation that we may hope for the continuance of these publications.

For his edition of Benjamin of Tudela, published in 1840-41, Asher had to depend upon two printed editions, of 1543 and 1556, and was frequently at a loss when confronted by doubtful readings. M. N. Adler has been fortunate enough to get access to three complete manuscripts and fragments in two other manuscripts, and on these he bases his publication, "The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela," with English translation and notes (Henry Frowde). For the Hebrew he adopts the text of the manuscript in the British Museum which is thought to be of the thirteenth century; variants he places at the bottom of the page. To the English translation he has added brief notes, referring the reader for fuller information to Asher, the "Jewish Encyclopedia," Gratez, and other authorities. He gives good reasons for holding that Benjamin's absence from Europe is to be placed between the years 1166 and 1171. The volume is provided with an English index, a Hebrew index, and a list of emendations of text. Mr. Adler thus gives in a small compass excellent material for the criticism of Benjamin's text and of his historical statements; Asher's edition, however, is still an indispensable help. Benjamin's reports of what he himself saw may be regarded as trustworthy. What he says on the authority of others (and this part of his work can usually be distinguished from his account of his own observations) is to be taken with caution. He is not free from the credulousness of his time.

From the Clarendon Press comes a second edition of "An Introduction to the Fifth Book of Hooker's Treatise of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," by the Right Rev. Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford. It is little more than a reprint of the first edition, with the exception of a few added references and a useful index. For obvious reasons Hooker has never been as much read in this country as in England, which is only another reason for welcoming the Bishop of Oxford's standard exposition of the work.

A text-book for Bible classes which are sufficiently ambitious to desire to study the Old Testament from the historical point of view is "Israel's Golden Age," by Prof. J. Dick Fleming of Manitoba College, Winnipeg (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons). The period is that of Saul and David, a difficult, although important and interesting, portion of Hebrew history. Professor Fleming has found his way through the conflicting sources with no small skill, and his manual affords sufficient help for the serious student to form his own opinions intelligently. The volume belongs to the Handbooks for Bible Classes and Private Students projected by Prof. Marcus Dods and the Rev. Alexander Whyte.

During the last quarter of a century Palestine has been undergoing a great change, owing to the large and ever-increasing horde of pilgrims and tourists, to the establishment and growth of foreign institutions, settlements, and colonies, to emigration and consequent contact of the natives with foreigners, to educational and missionary effort by foreigners in Palestine, to the great influx of Jews from Russia, and finally to the introduction of railways, steam-mills, and the like. This change has deeply affected the domestic and social life of the people; and before many years the instructive resemblances to the conditions of Bible times will have ceased to exist. The fact that the old life is thus vanishing has stirred not a few recent observers to publish books on the home life of the Palestinian peasants. The latest of these books, and in many respects the best, is a little volume, "The Peasantry of Palestine: the Life, Manners, and Customs of the Village," by Elihu Grant, (New York: The Pilgrim Press). For three years Dr. Grant, now associate professor of Biblical literature at Smith College, was a missionary teacher in the Friends' School at Ramallah, near Jerusalem, from which as a base he visited mission stations and schools in central Palestine. Intensely interested in the village folk, Dr. Grant recorded with camera and pencil the details and surroundings of their life—utensils, houses, songs, customs, superstitions, linguistic peculiarities, antiquities. The result of those notes with lens and pen is the present work, charmingly written and abundantly illustrated. Convenient foot-notes, referring to passages in both the Old and the New Testaments, which are illuminated or illustrated by the book, make it a useful manual for the Bible student.

A number of the volumes of the Biblische

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Zeit- und Streitfragen, the conservative and orthodox tractates called forth by the success of the liberal Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher and edited by Pastor Julius Böhmer and Prof. Friedrich Kropatscheck, have been translated by the Rev. Bernhard Pick and appear as the Foreign Religious Series under the editorship of the Rev. R. J. Cooke. Six volumes constitute the first English series: "The Virgin Birth," by Richard H. Grützmacher; "The Resurrection of Jesus," by Eduard Riggenbach; "The Sinlessness of Jesus," by Max Meyer; "The Miracles of Jesus," by Karl Beth; "The Gospel of John and the Synoptic Gospels," by Fritz Barth; and "New Testament Parallels in Buddhistic Literature," by Karl Von Hase (New York: Eaton & Mains). The series is designed to "refute the findings of rationalistic thought," and to show that "the highest grade of scholarship is not wholly on the side of radicalism." While the volumes vary in merit, the sin common to them all is that they furnish the reader no adequate conception of the views to which they are opposed, and attempt to cover by earnest rhetoric the serious difficulties involved in the problems they consider.

The "Kompendium der Kirchengeschichte" by Dr. Karl Heussi, of which the first half, covering the ancient church and the early centuries of the middle ages, has just been published by Mohr of Tübingen in a small volume of 200 pages, promises, when completed during the current year, to be a *multum in parvo* for this department. It succeeds in outlining clearly the leading factors and forces in the development of the external and internal life of the church, and to do so with due regard to the results of modern research.

The fourth edition of the "Geschichte und Kritik der neueren Theologie," by Fr. H. R. von Frank (Leipzig: A. Deichert), is practically a new work, as the editor, Prof. R. H. Grützmacher of Rostock, has thoroughly revised the book in the light of recent knowledge. The title is perhaps too general, as the work deals only with the theological development of Germany since the days of Schleiermacher, and ignores non-German theology even where it has influenced that of the Fatherland.

A new series representing a conservative type of Apologetics, is being issued by the Agentur des Rauen Hauses, Hamburg, under the general editorship of Dr. E. Dennert. The series bears the general title of Ewigkeitsfragen im Lichte grosser Denker, and two volumes have been issued: one a chrestomathy from the writings of Kant, edited and interpreted by Prof. L. Weis; and the other a similar collection from the Danish philosopher and theologian, Sören Kierkegaard, with comment by Dr. A. Bärthold. Further volumes on Michael Angelo, Tauler, Newton, Tholuck, Gerter von Kaisersberg, Wichern, Plato, Francis of Assisi, and others, are announced.

The first instalment of the new "Grammatik der Septuaginta," by Prof. Robert Helbing of Karlsruhe, just issued (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht), deals with etymology and forms. The abundance of new material found, especially in the papyri treasures of Egypt, makes the investigation of the *Koiné* almost a new science at present, especially in the elimination of the many so-called "Hebraisms" of the Septuagint and New Testament. Especially for the vexed problem of the Septuagint text, Helbing's grammar promises an abundance of good things.

The new "Reallexikon der prähistorischen, klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer," by Dr. Robert Forrer (Berlin: W. Spemann), is a solid volume of one thousand pages and three thousand illustrations. It seeks primarily to meet not so much the wants of the specialist and archæologist, as of the general student. It covers the archæological researches from the earliest periods down to the sixth Christian century, and deals more fully with central Europe. The illustrations are exceptionally good.

As the author has been able to draw heavily on hitherto inaccessible Russian sources, the new volume of K. K. Grass, "Die russischen Sekten," recently completed by the publication of Parts 3 and 4, is especially valuable. This, the first volume of a series, is devoted exclusively to Die Gottesleute, oder Chlüsten, the largest body of dissenters, numbering some 140,000. The author rejects all the theories usually advanced in reference to the beginnings of this sect, and finds evidence to connect them with the Massalians, who date back to the fourth century and represent a special type of "spiritual" Christianity. He further declares that their ethical ideals can be easily traced in the teachings of Tolstoy. (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs.)

Dr. Friedrich W. Foerster, professor of philosophy in the University of Zürich, has recently issued two works on modern problems of pedagogics. The first is entitled "Schule und Charakter," with the sub-title, "Contributions to the Pedagogics of Obedience and to Reform in School Discipline" (Zürich: Schulthess & Co.). Foerster is a decided advocate of the training of the will. The other work, dealing with a much-discussed special problem, is entitled "Sexualethik und Sexualpädagogik." Here again the author insists upon a thorough training of the will and character rather than a merely intellectual knowledge of the physiological facts in the sex problem (Munich: Joseph Koesel).

Under the general title of Stätten der Kultur, the house of Klinkhardt & Biermann, Leipzig, with Dr. Georg Biermann as general editor, is publishing a series of finely illustrated Städtemonographien. So far four have made their appearance, volumes on Berlin, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Rothenburg, each by a different author. The price of each volume is 1 mark.

"Le Prix Nobel en 1905," when Robert Koch, Henryk Sienkiewicz, and Bertha von Suttner were among the laureates, has just been issued. It contains, as usual, the proceedings at the Nobel memorial meetings in Stockholm and Christiania, sketches of the laureates, their portraits, reproductions of the medals and diplomas, and also three of the Nobel lectures: "Über Kathodenstrahlen," by Philipp von Lenard; "Über den derzeitigen Stand der Tuberkulosebekämpfung," by Robert Koch; and "Die Entwickelung der Friedensbewegung," by Bertha von Suttner. The Baroness von Suttner emphasizes her belief in the future of *Pacificismus*. The old, the past, the speaker said, cannot rule forever, evolution rules in the social as in the geologic world, and evolution is always towards something higher, something better. She quotes the following from a letter which Alfred Nobel wrote her (it was she who aroused his interest in the peace movement):

We ought soon to come so far that all the countries mutually will bind themselves to attack the one that attacked another country. That would make war impossible, and would compel even the most brutal and most irrational power to appear before the court of arbitration, or to keep the peace. If the "Dreibund" would embrace all, instead of only three countries, then peace would be secured for centuries.

We welcome an English-made edition (New York: The Macmillan Co.) of George Sand's "La Mare au Diable," in book, not school-book, form with attractive illustrations by Gertrude Leese. The "Notice Analytique," by Sainte-Beuve, is printed as a preface. The same house issues volumes IX. and X. of The Novels of Björnstjerne Björnson, containing "In God's Way," translated by Elizabeth Carmichael.

"Perugia antica e Perugia moderna: Indicazioni Storico-Topografiche," by Raniero Gigliarelli, is being published by the Unione Tipografica Cooperativa, Perugia. In 1903, Dott. Raniero Gigliarelli published his "Venere. Racconto storico della Meta del Secolo XIV." (Perugia: Donnini), a very erudite but most unpleasant book, which, under the form of a novel, treated of the manners, customs, and social life of the Perugians of the Trecento. The notes, which often occupy at least three-quarters of the entire page, are not only crammed with valuable information, which it would be difficult to find elsewhere, but also constitute a veritable mine of reference for further research. In a word, no student of mediæval Perugia can afford to ignore the book, though, from any other point of view than that of the student, it would be difficult to find a redeeming feature in its 516 pages. The present volume, we are glad to say, possesses all the merits of its predecessor, with none of its drawbacks. Published in connection with the recent "Mostra d'Arte Antica," it constitutes a guide-book to Perugia the like of which hardly exists for any other town. The illustrations, which average at least one for every three pages of the text, are not only excellent in themselves, but are really illustrative of the written matter, and include many reproductions of old plans, maps, and documents of which the originals are difficult of access. The author's style is pleasant and readable. His knowledge of ancient and modern Perugia is exhaustive. The book is well printed, and will form an unusually handsome volume. The edition is, we believe, a small one.

Some interesting fragments of Greek literature recently found in Egypt have now been published by the Swiss scholar M. Nicole. The fragments belong to the "Apology" of Antiphon. Antiphon, who was born at Rhamnos in Attica soon after 480 B. C., was a well-known teacher of rhetoric in Athens. The historian Thucydides was one of his pupils and speaks of him with the greatest admiration. He belonged to the aristocratic party and at the time of the Peloponnesian war was influential in bringing in the oligarchic government. On the fall of the oligarchs and

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the rise of the democratic party, Antiphon was charged with high treason. He did not, like so many of his friends, make his escape, but stood his trial. On this occasion he delivered an oration in his defence, which Thucydides called "the most beautiful apologetic discourse ever given." Of this speech, four fragments have been found. The first fragment belonged evidently to the introductory part of the "Apology." Antiphon does not deny the charge that he took part in bringing the oligarchs into power, but he proves that the motives on which he acted were unselfish. The other fragments are in a bad state of preservation and their meaning has only been made out with difficulty. In the last fragment, Antiphon seems to have made a pathetic appeal to the judges. He reminds them of his family whom he did not want to abandon and without whom he could easily have made his escape. We know that his appeal remained unanswered. Antiphon was condemned to death and had to drink the hemlock; his fortune was confiscated and his house pulled to the ground.

Appended to the report for 1907 of the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore, is a table of statistics for twenty-five of the leading public libraries of the United States. According to these figures, in the number of volumes, in home circulation, registered borrowers, city appropriation, and annual expenditures the New York Public Library stands first, and in the proportion of the population registered as readers, is exceeded by but one of the libraries in the list. In the ratio of circulation to population, first place is held by the Springfield (Mass.) Library; it is closely followed by Cleveland and Buffalo. In the per capita tax for library support, Boston stands first, the amount being fifty-four cents. Springfield receives only a fraction of a cent less. The lowest per capita tax in any of the cities named is for Providence, eleven cents. Jersey City pays twelve cents. The average per capita tax for all the cities is about twenty-one cents. In the per capita supply of books, Boston, which has long been first, is now second, yielding the first place to Springfield.

Sir James Knowles, founder and editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, died last week. He was born in 1831, and was trained to be an architect. From his youth he had dabbled with literature, and in 1860 he compiled "The Story of King Arthur" from Sir Thomas Malory. In 1869 he originated the Metaphysical Society, a club of forty eminent representatives of various forms of belief and disbelief, including such men as Gladstone, Frederic Harrison, Cardinal Manning, Huxley, Father Dalvagius, Tyndall, Clifford, and John Morley, St. George Mivart, Frederick Maurice, Dean Stanley, Arthur Balfour, Ruskin, Bishop Magee, John Lubbock, and Mark Pattison. In 1870 he succeeded Dean Alford as editor of the *Contemporary Review*, which gained under his management a very strong position, thanks to the assistance of the members of the Metaphysical Society. The *Contemporary* changed hands seven years later, and Knowles started the *Nineteenth Century*, which, supported as it was by the most eminent English writers of the day, mostly members of the Metaphysical Society, became one of the leading monthlies.

Albert William Quill, author of several legal works and "The History of Tacitus," has just died in Dublin.

The death is announced at the age of fifty-two of Amédée Hauvette, professor of Greek poetry in the University of Paris, president of the Association for the Encouragement of Greek Studies, and member of the Society of Antiquaries. Professor Hauvette's "Hérodote, historien des guerres médiques," was crowned by the French Academy.

COLERIDGE.

La Vie d'un poète: Coleridge. Par Joseph Aynard. Paris: Hachette.

Biographia Literaria. By S. T. Coleridge. Edited with his Æsthetical Essays by J. Shawcross. 2 vols. New York: Henry Frowde.

The Indebtedness of Samuel Taylor Coleridge to August Wilhelm von Schlegel. By Anna Augusta Helmholtz. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 163.

M. Aynard's animated scholarship suggests a comparison with the work which inspired it, and which has set a standard for other volumes dealing with the Coleridge-Wordsworth group, "La Jeunesse de William Wordsworth," by Prof. Legouis. The problem that Legouis chose was definite and feasible. By means of the "Prelude," he was enabled to watch the very pulse of Wordsworth's development, with the steadfast, objective eye of the poet himself. M. Aynard has elected a task far more extensive, and, in our present state of knowledge, impossible to achieve completely. He has essayed an interpretation of Coleridge, the whole man. It may be urged in general that the way of the sentimentalist is bound to remain an enigma. And concerning Coleridge in particular we know too little during the most critical period in his career as poet, say the years 1797-1798, to be safe in judging of his life throughout. As to his reading we have only scraps of information; we have no certain proof that he was then addicted to opium; the external evidence on the composition of his best known poems is scanty and in part conflicting. Still, throughout the various poems and fragments which Coleridge wrote in his efforts to collaborate with Wordsworth on "Lyrical Ballads," there is a good deal of internal evidence that calls for further inspection; and a meticulous examination of every document that bears on the studies of the two poets in Somersetshire would to some extent enlighten us on the nature of their literary pursuits. In his history of this Quantock period M. Aynard does not see more deeply than his predecessors, although the biography of the poet Coleridge ought to be focused there and not elsewhere. Accordingly, our disappointment in this stimulating book arises largely from a feeling that its emphasis is misplaced.

There are, we may note, a few slips in detail. Thus the assertion (p. 139) that the "Ancient Mariner" and the "Three Graves" owe nothing to the poetry of Wordsworth is obviously made in haste; for Wordsworth furnished the unifying element in the plot of the first, as well as nine or ten lines, possibly more, of the text itself, and "the subject," so he says, of the second. The misprints, too, are frequent, and there is not enough uniformity in the spelling of proper names and the citation of titles (e. g., *Gillman*, p. 324, *Gillmann* p. 360). We do not see why *De Quincey* (pp. 217, 264, 265, etc.) should in one case be given with a large *D*, in another with a small *d*, and in still another without any prefix. In matters like these, M. Legouis was more scrupulous, as he was more generous in his references for statements of fact. Nevertheless M. Aynard, having read virtually everything on his topic, has added liberally to our fund of specific information about Coleridge; for instance, he tells us much that was unknown to Dykes Campbell regarding the visit to Malta. He also presents a number of interesting and heretofore unpublished marginalia.

The defect in general perspective is more grave. Coleridge, M. Aynard thinks, was by nature a poet, not a philosopher. His will was constitutionally weak, the result of heredity and early environment; hence his disastrous recourse to narcotics was not so much a cause as an effect of his instinctive habits of volition. Furthermore, although he had a great deal to say about France and was supposed to have fathomed the Kantian and other philosophies, he never really understood the tendencies of the French Revolution, never really sympathized with the French people, never really entered into the spirit of any German philosopher, and never was stirred to the core by any foreign literature. Why? Because at heart he was an Englishman of the eighteenth century, and because as an individual he was an introspective sentimentalist. What we have put bluntly, M. Aynard has developed with due qualification. But supposing this summary of Coleridge's limitations to be substantially true, why has the French scholar devoted so much space to influences that were remote, and so little, relatively, to those experiences that touched the poet in his essence? For example, if Coleridge's lifelong estimate of France was insular and warped, and was after all a minor thing as compared with the handful of poems by virtue of which he mainly survives, why does this book pay such excessive regard to the course of the Revolution? In the biography of a poet, why not make his poetry the obvious centre? M. Aynard has an enviable acquaintance with the poetical works of Coleridge, but his knowledge of the text is extensive rather than intensive, and is overbalanced by his interest in the history of his own nation.

If one is ever to surprise the inner secret of Coleridge, it must be, as we have hinted, through a more intensive examination of his earlier life and poetry; through an inclusive and sympathetic understanding, not only of Coleridge, but of Wordsworth also, and of Dorothy Wordsworth as well; through a fuller realization than M. Aynard betrays of the meaning in Dorothy's remark that her brother and she and their friend were three people, "but one soul."

In regard to heredity and environment, M. Aynard, we imagine, is something of a necessitarian, trusting the poet's sentimental recollections too implicitly, and reading the story of his later years too clearly in his childhood and youth, where contemporary evidence is meagre. As for heredity, we should remember that neither

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the Rev. John Coleridge nor Coleridge's mother has ever been accused of infirmity of will; and that the general record of their descendants does not harmonize with a belief that their most gifted child, with his extraordinary powers of application, was predestined to a career of grief.

Yet with all deductions, M. Aynard's study is the first consistent attempt to explain a baffling character in the light of all the facts, and it will doubtless remain the foremost biography of Coleridge until we are favored with the strangely delayed life by the poet's grandson. It ought to be translated into English and provided with an index.

The large amount of conscious and unconscious borrowing in Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," its incompleteness and profound suggestiveness make it eminently a book for the annotator. The standard edition of 1847, prepared by the daughter and son-in-law of the poet, has an Introduction in which the nature of Coleridge's dependence on Schelling is explained at considerable length, and with some animus against those who accused the English writer of plagiarism. That Introduction must always remain the basis of such studies; but it is somewhat vague in its philosophy and not satisfactory to the present-day student. There is reason therefore to welcome this excellent reprint from the Clarendon Press. Of the Notes added at the end of each of the two volumes we can only say that so far as we have looked into them they are full and accurate, affording a valuable running commentary on the text. Mr. Shawcross's Introduction repays a careful reading; it not only fulfils its first intention of clearing up the relation of Coleridge to Kant and Schelling, but throws light on the whole international movement of romanticism.

It was to be expected that, as an Englishman, Mr. Shawcross would be a jealous advocate of Coleridge's originality. In our opinion he carries this argument a little too far formally and not quite far enough essentially. It is undoubtedly true that Coleridge's study of the Neoplatonists and of the Cambridge Platonists, in particular, had prepared him for the influence of the German romanticists, but something more definite should have been said of the *Gefühlsphilosophie* which permeated all of Coleridge's thought. It is this that explains the parallelism in his writings, to German books he had, as Crabb Robinson observes, never read. And it is possible that Mr. Shawcross, as he apparently minimizes the homogeneous spirit that pervaded the whole of German romanticism, does not see how easily Coleridge, with his temperament and preparation, might have been deeply affected by that movement before his visit to Germany made him minutely acquainted with the leaders of the school.

On the other hand, Mr. Shawcross does not make perfectly clear the full significance of the causes which led Coleridge to repudiate the final issues of romanticism. With all his mysticism and sentimentality Coleridge still possessed two British qualities which preserved him from the extremes of Teutonic romanticism: his deficiency in logical tenacity and his sense of character. With the Briton's usual inconsistency he could follow the romantic argument half way, and there break off. He himself—and Mr. Shawcross follows him—makes religion the point of divergence. Where romanticism dissolved into pantheistic heresy, he drew back professedly in favor of the Trinity and the Thirty-nine Articles. It might, we think, be shown that this withdrawal was not so much due to religious conviction, for at bottom Coleridge was intellectually a pantheist, as to a British repulsion at the dissolution of judgment and character which ultraromanticism implied. It may even be that his own uncertainties of will sharpened the uneasiness of his mind and conscience in this matter. Thus in his marginal note to Schelling's "Philosophische Briefe":

Der Gedanke, mich der Welt entgegenzusetzen (the thought of opposing myself to the world) not only *hat nichts Grosses für mich* (contains nothing elevating for me), but seems mere pot-valiant nonsense, without the idea of a moral power extrinsic to and above the world—

in such a note the real emphasis is not on "extrinsic to" and "above," but on "moral power"; it was not pantheism that repulsed him, but the undermining of the conscience. And, again, Mr. Shawcross quotes a sentence from Friedrich von Schlegel which shows where Coleridge's traditional belief in judgment and will would come into conflict with romanticism:

> It is the beginning of all poetry to abolish the laws and methods of the rationally proceeding reason, and to plunge us once more into the ravishing confusions of fantasy, the original chaos of human nature.

Now, it was the first aim of Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria" to set forth the imagination as something directly contradictory to this romantic fancy. Mr. Shawcross observes very aptly:

> By his lifelong vindication of the truth, that the activity of imagination is determined subjectively by the laws of common reason, and objectively by the truth of things, and thus differs essentially from the accidental and seemingly capricious combinations of fancy, Coleridge rendered an invaluable service to the cause of criticism, both in his own day and for all time. The anarchy of taste which followed the shattering of the old idols was even a more dangerous enemy to art than they had been. The critics of Coleridge's day, having emancipated themselves from the "classical" tradition, were forced by a natural reaction into the opposite extreme of lawlessness.

Mr. Shawcross has done good service in exhibiting this confusion of Coleridge's position, in so far as the poet was thoroughly permeated, but not entirely subdued, by the virus of Teutonic romanticism; our only complaint is that his procedure has not been quite sufficiently determined. To estimate the value of his work, one needs only compare it with the flabby chapter on Coleridge in Saintsbury's "History of Criticism."

As an aid to determining more precisely the extent and character of Coleridge's German borrowings, some mention may be added of a college thesis by Miss Anna Augusta Helmholtz. After following the early charges of plagiarism against the English philosopher, Miss Helmholtz gives in parallel columns the actual passages in the Lectures of Coleridge and the *Vorlesungen* of Schlegel, which show similarity of thought or language.

CURRENT FICTION.

The First Secretary. By Demetra and Kenneth Brown. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

This tale of modern Constantinople is told in sufficiently good-humored and cavalier fashion to engage, perhaps rather unjustifiably, the attention of the conscientious reader. It plays successfully upon the weakness of the Westerner, of the youthful Westerner, at least, for the romance of the harem, the conventional but ever-pleasing mystery of yashmak and lattice and eunuch-guarded penetralia. Its chief specific object is to promote the nuptials of a child of the harem and an American Secretary of Legation. Rhasneh is the daughter of a pasha, the betrothed of a bey, and the beloved of the Sultan, so that there are sufficient difficulties in the way of the happy event to make the game worth while in the eyes of a dashing secretary and a pair of light-hearted chroniclers. It is a book to pass the time and it has the distinct merit of not pretending to be anything else.

Jacquette: A Sorority Girl. By Grace Ethelwyn Cody. New York: Duffield & Co.

This story, although it has a problem and a purpose, might be placed with perfect propriety in any Sunday-school library. The problem is whether secret societies in schools exert a helpful or a harmful influence upon their members, and the author leaves us in no doubt as to her own opinion on the subject. It is pleasant to find one whose style so strongly suggests youth, advocating the old-fashioned idea that a school is a place in which to study something besides the not always gentle art of amusing one's self; and, while the appeal of the book must necessarily be somewhat limited, its atmosphere is wholesome. The author wisely contents herself with a mere suggestion of pending sentiment, and leaves Jacquette still in the pretty twilight that comes before the dawn of dreams. On the whole, although a creature a little too bright and good for human nature's daily food, she may prove profitable company for her contemporaries in real life.

The History of Babylonia and Assyria. By Hugo Winckler; translated and edited by James Alexander Craig. Pp. 352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The German edition of Professor Winckler's "History of Babylonia and Assyria" appeared in 1899—eight years ago. Since that time, much new material has come to light and much has been done by Assyriologists to improve on the interpretation of both the older and the newer material. The wisdom therefore of publishing a translation of Professor Winckler's work, excellent though it was at the time of its appearance, may well be questioned, all the more since an English version had already appeared in 1903 as part of Helmolt's "History of the World." Why then do it again? The author, to be sure, has made numerous additions, but with the usual result of giving to the volume an unequal character, so that in part it reflects present knowledge, but in part also it is antiquated. This criticism applies more particularly to the

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first half of the book, dealing with the earlier and more obscure period of the history of the Euphrates Valley. With steadily increasing knowledge of this period, it is inevitable that for some time to come the history must be rewritten—not merely revised—every few years.

It may have been too late for the author to avail himself of F. Thureau-Dangin's volume "Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad" (see *Nation*, February 6, 1907), though the French edition appeared in 1905; but the editor could and should certainly have done so and have modified the names of some of the early rulers in accordance with present usage. Thus, instead of Urgur, the reader ought to have been given the form Ur-Eugur, which is now accepted as the reading of the founder of the Ur dynasty; and if Professor Craig thought it proper to retain such forms as Ungal-zaggisi and Ungal-si-kisal, he should at least have indicated in a footnote that these names are generally read Lugal-zaggisi and Lugal-kisalsi. Again, in connection with the dynasties of Ur and Isin, there should have been at least a note in an appendix to call attention to the data to be gleaned from a chronological list found at Nippur in 1889 by Dr. J. P. Peters, and published by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht last January; a list which, besides giving us the full line of the five kings of the Ur dynasty, together with the length of the reign of each, tells us that the dynasty was overthrown by rulers of Isin, and furnishes also the names of twelve of the sixteen kings of this dynasty—seven more than are named on page 53 in the volume before us.

Winckler was one of the first—if not the first—to question the correctness of the statement made by Nabonidus (the last King of Babylonia), who says in one of his inscriptions that Sargon—the great Semitic conqueror of Babylonia—ruled 3200 years previous. Winckler proposed to reduce this figure so as to bring Sargon down to about 2800 B. C., instead of 3750 B. C. His view has gradually commended itself to most scholars, and Professor Craig's note on page 32 pleading for the earlier date is particularly unfortunate in view of L. W. King's discovery (see the *Nation*, November 7, 1907, page 424) that the so-called first and second dynasties of Babylonia were contemporaneous and not successive, as was hitherto supposed. This in itself reveals an error of 365 years in Nabonidus's date and if one mistake of this nature could be made by the scribes, there is a fair presumption that other dynasties which the scribes counted as successive were also contemporaneous. Through King's recent work, to which reference has just been made, chapters vii. and viii. of the Winckler-Craig history need to be entirely rewritten.

In the chapter on the Cassites again, the valuable material for a view of internal conditions embodied in Prof. A. T. Clay's two admirable volumes, "Documents from the Temple Archives of Nippur, Dated in the Reigns of Cassite Rulers," does not appear to have been utilized either by the author or the editor, although these volumes appeared over a year ago. Among other things, Professor Clay's researches have shown that the ruler who followed upon Kadashman-Turgu was Kadashman-Enlil and not Kadashman-buriash, as is stated on p. 90. A more recent investigation of Professor Clay's, in which the proof is furnished that the chief deity of Nippur and one time head of the pantheon hitherto read Bel was pronounced Enlil, probably appeared too late to be utilized by Professor Craig; but this paper, which requires changes in the readings of most of the names beginning with Bel in the Index (p. 324), besides a recasting of numerous passages in the book, furnishes another illustration of the unwisdom of republishing a work written some years ago.

For the Assyrian and neo-Babylonian periods comparatively little additional material has been brought forward since 1899, so that the second part—covering, in fact, two-thirds of the entire volume—is fairly representative of our present knowledge. The time, however, is not far off when with the publication of the new material obtained by the German excavations at Kalah-Shergat—the site of Ashur, the ancient capital of Assyria—the early chapters of Assyrian history will also have to be rewritten. Craig on p. 180 refers in a footnote to this material, and it is therefore somewhat surprising that he should not have embodied the preliminary results as furnished in the *Mitteilungen* of the German Orient Society. The statement, *e. g.*, on p. 180, that Shamshi-Adad was the original builder of the main temple in Ashur should have been corrected by him in accordance with Professor Delitzsch's summary in No. 21 of the *Mitteilungen* (published in March, 1904), according to which Ushpia, who lived about four hundred years before Shamshi-Adad, was the first builder of the sanctuary.

Professor Craig, as translator, has done his work well. The translation reads easily, and Professor Winckler knows how to write in an interesting and frequently picturesque manner. His summaries of the chief traits of each period in the long history of the Euphrates Valley are admirable, and "The Historical Retrospect and Outlook" (pp. 127-164) is to be particularly commended though here, too, recent researches have not been used as they should have been. A valuable feature of the work is the copious and carefully compiled Index, which will greatly facilitate the use of the book. The work would, however, have been made still more serviceable to scholars if the author or editor had indicated the sources for the historical material embodied in each chapter—or, at all events, the main sources.

Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard, Major-General United States Army. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $5 net.

Gen. Howard is the last survivor of the Union leaders, who, during the Civil War, commanded independent armies. Going to the war as colonel of the Third Maine Regiment, after an honorable course at West Point, he directed a brigade at the First Bull Run; a division in 1862; the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain; succeeded McPherson in the command of the Army of the Tennessee before Atlanta, in 1864; and finally led Sherman's right wing through Georgia and the Carolinas.

The record of this veteran will be welcomed. Our soldiers have often shown that they could write well. Grant's homely sense and strength are as obvious in his pages as in his campaigns; Sherman is full of fire and point; Sheridan, while simple and direct, has unexpected passages of sensibility and poetry; Jacob D. Cox shows always sound judgment and literary finish. On the other side, the books of Longstreet and J. B. Gordon are picturesque and thoroughly manly, while the frank and incisive criticisms of E. P. Alexander have high scientific value. Will Gen. Howard's memoirs take rank with such books as these? Hardly, we think. The volumes are much too diffuse: the twelve hundred large pages might, with advantage, have been condensed into six hundred; the rather clumsy sentences have rarely pith or pungency. It is a minor but marked defect, for which probably the publishers are more to blame than the author, that while there are eight portraits of Gen. Howard himself, and valueless fac similes of his commissions, there is not in the books a single map; and yet the detailed narrative is well-nigh unintelligible without maps. The student of military science will find other records more illuminating; for vivid pictures we must search elsewhere. Nevertheless, there are fine qualities, truthfulness, candor, the spirit of humanity. The absence of bitterness towards adversaries is noteworthy. To cite one instance, it was Howard's lot to be in close contact with Hooker almost from first to last. As Howard was a sincere evangelical Christian, Hooker's irregularities must have jarred upon him harshly. Howard often fell under the lash of Hooker's criticism, so notoriously unrestrained and often exercised, and Howard's promotion to the head of the Army of the Tennessee finally aroused so much Hooker's chagrin, that he forsook the service in disgust. Howard could not tell his story without speaking of Hooker at length, but there is nowhere acrimony.

In Howard's life one naturally turns with keenest interest to his conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville. There the Federal humiliation sank to its nadir, and Howard had an unfortunate place in the foreground. The recently published reminiscences of Carl Schurz have turned the attention of many to the story of that fatal field. That Carl Schurz has told what he believes to be true, and that he is well qualified to speak, no one will deny. As commander of a division of the Eleventh Corps he was a witness of the infatuation of Hooker as to the movement of Stonewall Jackson upon his right flank, and close to Howard before and during the terrible rout. Not to cite other testimony, if Carl Schurz is trustworthy, in that dismal time, while Hooker should bear the chief blame, yet Howard was strongly obtuse to indications of peril plainly apparent to Schurz and to many more. The world has believed that the commander of the Eleventh Corps, like the general-in-chief, was on that day curiously blind, and nothing which Gen. Howard now says in his elaborate account will suffice to dispel the belief. We cannot admit that he did, as he maintains, all that could be expected of a corps commander. He fell short, not in courage—there he was never lacking; but in the quick understanding of indications which were unmistakable. Let the reader com-

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pare the accounts of May 2, 1863, by Schurz and by Howard, and he will be convinced that the latter makes an inadequate defence of himself.

But Howard then was in important command for the first time. He tried that day his prentice hand. In his scores of subsequent battles, while no one will assert that his deeds were especially brilliant; he was always prompt, constant, intrepid, and generally judicious. Probably the most marked service of his whole career was the occupation, on July 1, 1863, of Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg. The credit for this cannot, we think, be taken from Howard; and though Meade, with wisdom probably, preferred Hancock to Howard for his second at Gettysburg, Howard's work made the victory possible. In the West he was adequate to every position into which he rose. Sherman, whose critical eye over his lieutenants was shrewd and merciless, always advanced Howard, commending his soldiership, and respecting, if not sharing, his austerity of conduct and unfeigned piety. Once when a company of generals were chaffing Howard on his Puritanic strictness, and pressing liquor upon him—"Let Howard alone," said Sherman curtly; "I want one officer who don't drink." As an independent commander Howard's first and probably most important achievement was the success at Ezra Church, near Atlanta, July 28, 1864. It is an interesting coincidence that in this sharp engagement Howard was confronted by his classmate and old personal friend, Stephen D. Lee, also on that day for the first time in independent command at the head of the old division of Hood, who had just been put in Johnston's place. To-day S. D. Lee, at the South, as O. O. Howard at the North, is the sole survivor of those who held independent commands.

In Reconstruction times, Gen. Howard played a part in the foreground as head of the Freedman's Bureau and of educational enterprises. Though not escaping accusation, he was not involved in the scandals of that period, but bore himself, according to Prof. W. A. Dunning, the authoritative and discriminating historian of that period, "almost uniformly with moderation and good judgment." Throughout his long life Gen. Howard has been serviceable in peace as well as in war, in an especial way a fervent but not fanatical exemplar of evangelical religion, all of which his autobiography makes plain.

Science.

THE APPEAL OF SOCIOLOGY TO BIOLOGY.

Heredity and Selection in Sociology. By George Chatterton-Hill. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.50 net.

Janus in Modern Life. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Sex Equality: A Solution of the Woman Problem. By Emmet Densmore. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

Sociological Papers, Vol. III. By G. Archdall Reid, W. McDougall, J. L. Taylor, J. Arthur Thomson, Patrick Geddes, A. E. Crawley, R. M. Wenley, W. H. Beveridge, G. de Wesselitsky, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.25 net.

These four volumes have a basic element in common. To biology, as to a court of last resort, they make appeal, one and all, to substantiate their findings, and to validate their programmes in the realm of sociology. Chatterton-Hill impeaches our modern liberal-industrial civilization of biological decadence, and insists on the necessity of some integrating principle if disaster is to be avoided. Flinders Petrie discovers that we are likely to go to smash, because state socialism will atrophy individual variations, and thus leave natural selection a sorry lot of candidates from whom to pick a winning race. Densmore revamps the old appeal for sex equality, but bases it on the biologically adventitious nature of sex, while many of the essayists who contribute to the "Sociological Papers" expound various systems of eugenics, each protected under biological letters patent.

Chatterton-Hill's book consists of three parts. The first is an intelligent summary of the biological doctrine of heredity and germinal selection from the point of view of Weismann. De Vries's mutation theory, although mentioned, appears to be imperfectly assimilated with the main stream of exposition. In these first 173 pages there appear but two excursions into the field of sociology proper, one dealing with consanguineous marriages, and the other with the infertility of hybrid races. In both cases one would like to have the conclusions fortified with more abundant evidence than is offered.

Part ii. (pp. 177-417), devoted to social pathology, is scrappily constructed. Suicide, insanity, and syphilis are each in turn discussed as social factors, but the analysis and findings fail often to carry conviction. That the socially cohesive influence of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches acts as a deterrent against suicide is hardly a scientific conclusion in which to rest. It seems, moreover, to be in violent contradiction to Westergaard's statistical table cited on page 185. Nor is there longer any particular novelty in the paradox that sanitation, hygiene, and advance in medical knowledge are keeping alive a lot of social undesirables who, from the racial point of view, were better dead. Thus on page 343 the author concludes from superficial analysis of vital statistics, showing a decrease in death-rates up to forty-five years of age and an increase in death-rates at higher ages, that "it is evident that the average standard of life among persons of forty-five years has diminished." A conclusion as to actual diminution is manifestly unwarranted, not to say, absurd. If fewer die in early years, manifestly more must die at maturity; and the higher death-rate at forty-five to fifty-five years (the increase being only from 19.6 to 20.8 in thirty years) is in part due to the fact that deaths now occurring between forty-five and fifty-five include many who in former times would have met an untimely end at earlier ages. Vital statistics, despite their seeming simplicity, are a slippery instrument for the inexpert to handle.

Part iii. (pp. 421-555), devoted to the actual conditions of social selection, is in essence a belated echo of Benjamin Kidd. The upshot of it all is that internal cohesion in any society is a prerequisite for social survival; that individualism as typified by the *laissez-faire* régime makes for social disintegration; that socialism would extirpate competition and thus would narrow the sphere of conflict on which progress depends; that science has no compelling voice in which to enjoin individual subordination to social needs; and that as a consequence a religion or its equivalent with suprarational sanctions is a condition necessary to secure survival in the world strife of nations. In arriving at this conclusion, Chatterton-Hill is needlessly repetitious. He goes out of his way to demonstrate the bankruptcy of liberalism; makes very unscientific, not to say ill-mannered, flings at the Nonconformist conscience (p. 375) and the Aborigines Protection Society. He contradicts himself in the matter of militarism, holding that war in the higher stages of civilization, including our own, "acts by the elimination of the fit" (p. 318); and is a "factor of inverse selection" (p. 320); and yet declares that "nations need war and conflict, not only to effect their expansion, but also to maintain a high level of superiority" (p. 478).

The general verdict on the volume must be adverse. Under competent tutelage, he has given a good résumé of the dominant biological theory of heredity. Left to himself, he has devised an inconclusive and inadequate analysis of social pathology, and has supplemented it with a rambling, unoriginal, and often self-contradictory disquisition on social programmes and social needs.

The title of Petrie's little book—"Janus in Modern Life"—is indicative of its thesis that nations must, like the Latin god, look to the past of history as well as to the future if they will learn by the mistakes of their predecessors. Himself a believer in the doctrine of biological selection, Petrie finds the line of national progress in the "remorseless 'scrapping' of poorer machines" (p. 85). Without more ado, he proceeds to a vigorous assault on schemes of a socialistic character, condemning them as lessening the variety of raw material on which natural selection may do its work. Many of his far-reaching strictures, such as those on workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, trades unionism under the Roman Empire, and the like, are little more than summary expressions of personal opinion. Their filiation to the biological doctrine of selection is very attenuated. The book must be accounted as a vigorous and readable *ex parte* presentation of the social views of a vivacious personality, but hardly a serious, certainly not a weighty, contribution to the study of society. It properly belongs to the Questions of the Day series, for it is nothing, if not ephemeral.

Densmore's "Sex Equality" is a curious blend of an older, *à priori*, doctrinaire equalitarianism and the more recent deference to the sovereignty of biology. The first was common enough during an epoch which has been vaguely described as "the Age of Gen. Grant." The second is, of course, everywhere in evidence to-day. But the combination of the two is unique. The older strata of the naïve teleological era peep out in appeals to "the intention in the original scheme of things" (p. 41), and

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in repeated misquotations of the Declaration of Independence, to the effect that all men are born or created "free and equal." But, as though realizing that a vague teleology of natural right will not, of itself, carry conviction to-day, the author invokes Darwin, Spencer, and Weismann as witnesses for the cause of sex equality.

The truth is that the biological question of the origin of sex, whether it is "an incident, dependent on the environment for its evolution" (p. 66), or not, is wholly irrelevant to the issue which Densmore raises of complete social, legal, and political equality of men and women. Nor does the author's extended recital of the eminent achievements of noted women suffice to determine the question. The opinion offered that when both "husband and wife engage in gainful work the burden [of maintaining the family] will be greatly decreased and earlier marriages will inevitably follow" (p. 213), is completely refuted by experience. The author's vision is simply clouded by his own obsession. Thus he asks with something like an air of expected triumph in his critique of Jordan (p. 366):

> But have we any ground for concluding that women who are fulfilling the functions of maternity are thereby excluded from exercising full mental and physical activities in other directions?

Most students of the subject would answer in the affirmative; to the author a negative is the only reply imaginable. Whatever be the ultimate disposition of the question of woman suffrage, public opinion at present seems disinclined to add to the burdens womankind now bear the onus of political responsibility. Should women themselves insist generally on assuming this additional function, it will doubtless be conceded; but their insistence must voice the deliberate choice of the sex, not merely the demand of militant individual suffragists.

In the "Sociological Papers" the persistently recurrent note is the action of biological selection in human society. Based on different versions of this selective process, various schemes of eugenics are propounded. Thus G. Ashdall Reid argues that as the germ-cell is practically unaffected by the environment, it follows that "we cannot improve races of plants and animals by improving the conditions under which they exist. Such a course benefits the individual, but results in racial degeneration. The race can be improved only by restricting parentage to the finest individuals" (p. 10). W. McDougall offers what he terms a practical eugenic suggestion, to wit, a government subsidy for the encouragement of the multiplication of the better human stocks, especially in the civil service. Some of the papers touch, it is true, on other aspects of sociology—its methods, for example, are discussed by Mrs. Webb and by H. G. Wells; and the origin and function of religion by A. E. Crawley—but eugenics has the centre of the stage very much to itself.

If it were not for the wholly admirable paper entitled "The Sociological Appeal to Biology," by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson of the University of Aberdeen, the four volumes under review might be dismissed with a tolerably comprehensive verdict of dispraise. But they are all vicariously redeemed by Professor Thomson's contribution. Fortunately he combines with a knowledge of biology an insight into the social heritage of civilized society. A student of society can no longer afford to be ignorant of certain great biological generalizations. But armed with these alone, and let loose upon social phenomena, he may become as misleading theoretically, and as dangerous practically as the veriest quack. Against this unscientific one-sidedness Thomson raises a timely protest. There is no warrant, he asserts, for "pretending that sociology is merely a higher department of biology, and a human societary group no more than a crowd of mammals" (p. 159). The law of selection must be "reverified and tested" for society. "Its biological form is one thing, its sociological form may be another" (p. 161). To assume a crude identity is to court "sociomorphic illusions." The Weismannian doctrine of the non-inheritance of exogenous, somatogenic modifications loses much of its alleged sociological importance "in view of the fact that man has an external heritage of custom and tradition, institution and legislation, literature and art, which is slightly or not at all represented in the animal world, which yet may be so effective that its results come almost to the same thing as if acquired characters were transmitted" (p. 165). The biologico-sociologists have thus been deservedly called to order by one whose biological equipment they cannot disparage. Not the least of Thomson's services is his dispelling of the gloom engendered by the crass transfer of biological theorems into the social domain. The haughty disdain with which various forms of social prophylactic and environmental reform have been pronounced misguided and abortive efforts of a mistaken altruism will now be abated. The elimination of weaklings which has been preached as the primary social duty will have to yield to counsels at once more benevolent and more truly scientific. The preacher of eugenics will have to assume a more modest mien now that it is borne home on him that he has an infinitely subtler effect to compass than can be learned off-hand from the stud-book of the cattleman. And not least grateful for deliverance will be those modest well wishers of their kind who, albeit unversed in technical science, will be strengthened in their belief —avowed only fearfully of late—that common-sense methods of social betterment have no longer to dread the condemnation of an unmasked sciolism, nor any longer to invoke the *imprimatur* of an exposed pseudo-science.

D. Van Nostrand Company announces a number of books as "in press," viz.: "Differential Equations," by W. J. Berry; "Electric Motors: Their Action, Control, and Application," by F. B. Crocker; "Handbook for the Care and Operation of Naval Machinery," by Lieut. H. C. Dinger; "Linseed Oil," by W. D. Ennis; "The Design and Construction of Internal Combustion Engines," by Hugo Gueldner; "Integration by Trigonometric and Imaginary Substitution," by C. O. Gunther; "Electricity in Mining," by R. W. Hutchinson, jr.; "A Laboratory Guide to Commercial Analysis," by R. L. Fernbach; "General Methods Used in Technical Analysis, Part I.," by C. A. Keane; "Design of Electrical Machinery," by A. Press; "Machine Drafting and Empirical Design," by Walter Rautenstrauch; "A New System of Architectural Composition," by J. B. Robinson.

As a piece of fine bookmaking, "The Natural History Results of the National Antarctic Expedition," published by the British Museum, compares favorably with the volumes of the "Challenger Expedition." Volume II., which treats of the vertebrates, mollusks, and crustaceans, is complete in itself and is issued at the price of £3. The material has been worked up in a most entertaining way, abounding in incident. The various whales and seals are described by Dr. E. A. Wilson. The most fascinating part of the work is that devoted to the emperor and king penguins. The habits and life histories of these rare creatures are fully described, with scores of photographs. The emperor penguin, standing over half as tall as a man, selects the darkest, most dismal months of the Antarctic year in which to breed. Not only does it never climb out on land, but it never even touches land-ice, spending the whole of its time on sea-ice. If its egg or chick should rest even for a short time on the ice nothing could prevent freezing, so the parent holds its one egg or solitary chick upon its broad webbed feet. A fold of loose skin hangs down and partly protects the offspring from the icy air. Week after week the parent sits thus, when weary or hungry shifting its charge to the nearest penguin, but soon returning to take up its duties. In spite of all, many young birds freeze to death, and their stiffened little figures, erect as in life, are pitiful sights. This report should be in every public library as unfolding the mysteries of a zone unknown to almost all of us.

The final edition of the first part of J. M. Hulth's "Bibliographia Linnæana," an advance edition of which was issued at the time of the celebrations in Upsala last year, has now been published, containing such revision of details as could be made without disarranging the bulk of the printed matter. More extensive alterations and additions have been reserved for a supplement. One must regret that the author has not numbered the various titles and references in the list, for a consecutive numbering of all the items would have greatly facilitated the use of the book.

The first astronomical observatory in Sweden was the one erected in Upsala in the year 1649, as Karl Bohlin tells in an address delivered by him at the annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, on the first of April, 1907. Another address, delivered by Einar Lönnberg on the same occasion, and, like Professor Bohlin's, printed in the Academy's Year Book for 1907, is entitled "Ett blad ur Elefanternas Utvecklingshistoria," and offers within a short compass an interesting survey of what is known of the evolution of the type of the elephant from the earliest geologic periods.

Dr. James Bell Pettigrew, Chandos professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of St. Andrew's, has just died in his seventy-fifth year. Among his medical publications are "Arrangement of Muscular Fibres in Heart," and "Bladder" (1864 and 1866), and "Structure and Function of

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Valves of Vascular System" (1864). He was also a devoted student of aeronautics, writing on the subject, and experimenting persistently in flying machines.

Drama.

Scheme and Estimates for a National Theatre. By William Archer and Granville Barker. New York: Duffield & Co $2.50.

Although this work relates exclusively to the plans and cost of a National Theatre for Great Britain, it contains much that is of interest for those who are contemplating the possible establishment of a similar institution in this country. It will at least direct attention to the amount of detail to be considered and the labor to be performed before the enterprise could be put into practical working shape. Both Mr. Archer and Mr. Barker are well qualified for the task which they have undertaken, the one by his long study of dramatic literature and the art of acting in England and on the Continent, and the other by his experience as a dramatist, as an actor, and a producing manager. The bulky volume which they have compiled does infinite credit to their enthusiasm, their industry, their technical knowledge and their foresight; it discusses, with a convincing array of facts and figures, every step in the process of construction from the appointment of the first committee to the raising of the curtain on the opening night; prescribes, indeed, a compact and elastic organization, which could scarcely fail to operate successfully, if once started on the assumed conditions. But it is impossible to avoid the reflection that this elaborate edifice rests upon a foundation of hope rather than of rational expectation. As a matter of fact all that Messrs. Archer and Barker have done is to point out what may be accomplished if somebody will present a suitable site in central London, if somebody else will build and give the theatre—both site and building to be free from rent and taxation—and if other volunteers will contribute an endowment fund of $750,000. It is true that provision is made for the creation of a sinking fund for the repayment of donors in the event of the scheme's proving remunerative, but this plan is not likely to prove a great inducement to investors. It is not pretended that money grants may be looked for from either Parliament or the municipal authorities. The fate of the whole scheme apparently depends upon the number of rich men zealous in the cause of a national theatrical art.

But in the scheme itself there are admirable features worthy of note. Great care is taken to ensure the devotion of the proposed theatre to its legitimate purposes and to no other. The property is vested in a board of fifteen trustees, of whom one is to be nominated by each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, one by the Royal Academy, two by the London County Council, and nine by the original donors. In case of death, or resignation, vacancies would be filled by vote of the surviving members. The trustees are to appoint a director, and a staff—including a literary manager, a business manager, a solicitor, and a play reader. With the direct management of the theatre, the selection or production of plays, and affairs of the interior generally, neither the trustees nor the donors, are to have anything whatever to do. Executive control, subject to general regulations, will be entirely in the hands of the director and his staff, with the director supreme. The latter, of course, is removable by the trustees as a body, if they find him incapable. The regulations ordain that at least thirty different plays shall be acted every year, and that at least three different plays shall be presented every week. Of the performances each season one-fourth at least must be of the English classical drama, and one-third of the English and foreign classical drama taken together. Plays that have survived for one hundred years are to be accounted as classical. Not more than one-fifth of the performances may be of plays of foreign origin. American plays are to be counted as English. All these rules are sound, intelligent, and liberal. Sample programmes are given for an imaginary season in which the authors represented are Shakespeare, Pinero, Henley, and Stevenson, W. S. Gilbert, Congreve, Haddon Chambers, Molière, Wilde, Grundy, Sudermann, Sheridan, W. B. Yeats, H. A. Jones, Dumas, fils, T. W. Robertson, Brieux, Ben Jonson, R. C. Carton, Mæterlinck, Bulwer Lytton, Tennyson, Wills, and Frederick Fenn. This is a list against which very little exception could reasonably be taken considering the representative nature of the theatre. The absence of such names as Ibsen, Gorky, Björnson, Hauptmann, D'Annunzio, and Bernard Shaw denotes a prudent conservatism.

It would be useless to discuss the financial details, into which Messrs. Archer and Barker go with great minuteness, as they apply to England only, but the question of actors for an endowed national theatre, which must eschew long runs and everything that is merely sensational or popular, is one that is as vital here as anywhere else. Messrs. Archer and Barker profess to have no anxieties on this score, but their confidence in immediate results will not be shared by those most familiar with existing theatrical conditions. They say that upon careful inquiry they are convinced that they can assemble a company of some sixty players, capable of a worthy interpretation of the programme which they have outlined, without dependence upon high-priced stars. What they propose is to pay good, but not high, salaries, with an addition of a small special fee for each actual performance and a system of pensions after superannuation, regulated by length of service. They also promise furloughs to actors not in active employment. No doubt the certainty of a regular income would be a great attraction to players only in occasional demand at fancy prices, but this consideration has not been sufficient to stop desertions from the Théâtre Français and other European state theatres, and it is certain that the syndicate managers would offer powerful bribes to any player who could be converted into a star. F. R. Benson has had the best all-round stock company in England for many years—and has maintained it without subventions, by the sheer power of artistic purpose and achievement—but his most promising youngsters have been seduced from him continuously by London managers in need of a new leading man. One of the objects of a national theatre, of course, is to supply just such needs, but a constant leakage of this sort would be most perilous to a new organization unfortified by prestige. And it must be remembered that a national theatre company, to justify its existence, must be maintained at a high point of general efficiency.

Outside the companies of Mr. Benson and Oscar Asche, himself a Bensonian—and a few veterans—actors trained in the higher poetic and romantic drama are extremely rare. And this fact will constitute one of the most formidable difficulties which the promoters of the national theatre will have to overcome. Their plans include the establishment of a dramatic college as a feeder to the company, and the question arises whether it would not be wiser to start this first and begin rehearsals with the breaking of the ground for the new structure. Unless the early performances are a palpable improvement, artistically, upon any of the occasional revivals of recent years, the enterprise would suffer a shock from which it would recover with difficulty. The problem of the players is really the most difficult of all. Sites, theatres, and endowments may be readily provided, but no amount of money or good will can create a really representative company at a moment's notice.

Scribners have brought out a new edition of Professor Lounsbury's "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," which, besides being cheaper than the original issue, is now made uniform in appearance with the other two volumes of the author's "Shakespearean Wars."

The production of "Electra"—an English version by Arthur Symons of Hugo von Hofmannstahl's German version of the Sophoclean drama—by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the Garden Theatre is worth a note of record as a praiseworthy, honest, but not very successful effort. As a representation of ancient Greek tragedy, it was unsatisfactory to the classical student, not so much because of the unavoidable inaccuracy of the stage appointments or the radical modifications in the structure and dialogue of the piece itself, as because of the failure of the performers to suggest its antique spirit or interpret adequately its sombre and terrible emotions. None of them could supply the heroic carriage, the sonorous, measured, and pregnant utterance, or the large, free, significant gesture necessary to the dignity and grave portent of the scene. Mrs. Campbell herself, with her striking presence, was a picturesque figure as Electra, and had some fine moments of despair and passion, but she was far more impressive in repose than in action and never rose to any great height of tragic exaltation. The best performance, in respect of form and comprehension, was the Clytemnestra of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

There was not much of the actual Balzac, but more than a faint reflection of his spirit, in "The Honor of the Family," which was produced in the Hudson Theatre on Monday evening. It is an English version, not too skilfully made, by Paul Potter, from "La Rabouilleuse," which is in turn an

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adaptation by Emil Fabre from "Un Ménage de Garçon." The piece does not belong to the highest type of romantic melodrama, but is well made theatrically and is uncommonly strong in characterization and succession of lively incident. In the hands of a first rate company, accustomed to romance, it would prove exceedingly effective. In this case the only really romantic acting is supplied by Otis Skinner, who furnishes a remarkably picturesque, humorous, and vital impersonation of the masterful Bonapartist Colonel, Philippe Bridau. He is one of the very few actors capable of conceiving an eccentric personality of this sort and giving it plausible embodiment. His impersonation is particularly welcome at a time when the stage is occupied, for the most part, by a dull and deadly realism.

The new Irish drama is not altogether unknown in this city, but the Irish National Theatre Company was represented here for the first time on Tuesday evening, in the Savoy Theatre, when three of its prominent members, Bridget O'Dempsay, W. G. Fay, and F. J. Fay, appeared in W. B. Yeats's "A Pot of Broth." On the programme this was described as a one-act comedy, but actually it is only a sketch in a folklore notebook, undramatic in form and quality. It simply shows how a blarneying beggar procures a dinner at the expense of two credulous peasants, by bragging of the alleged virtues of a wonder-stone by which hot water is turned into good soup. The humor of it is rather thin, but conveys an impression of absolute veracity. There is not the least suggestion of the theatre about it. The actors, indeed, seemed purposely to avoid any expedient that might savor of the footlights, playing more like amateurs than professionals. To the ordinary theatre-goer, accustomed to the stage Irishman, this representation will seem to have little point or flavor, but the more discerning observer, noting the perfect realism of the cabin and its fittings, and of the costumes, manner, and speech of the actors, and the natural but not altogether trivial dialogue, will realize that this is a distinctly national product, characteristic of race and country, and therefore possessing a special artistic value.

The first play which Mme. Vera Komisarzhevsky will present in New York in her engagement of five weeks, beginning on March 2, is Ibsen's "A Doll's House." It is her intention to give ten plays, the majority of which have never been seen before in this country and she will give two of them each week. In the first week, besides "A Doll's House," she will produce "The Fires of St. John," by Sudermann.

Ben Greet has recently added to the repertory of his company dramatizations of several of the tales in Hawthorne's "Wonder Book." These include "The Mysterious Box," "The Golden Touch," and "The Miraculous Pitcher," all of which have been received with great favor, especially by the children for whose benefit they are chiefly intended. Mr. Greet's list of comedies, this season, includes "She Stoops to Conquer," "The School for Scandal," "The Jealous Wife," and "The Critic." In the spring he expects to give "Comus," with Lawes's music, to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Milton.

Music.

Chats with Music Lovers. By Annie W. Patterson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Half-Hour Lessons in Music. By Mrs. Herman Kotzschmar. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.

Counterpoint Simplified. By Francis L. York. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.

Analytical programmes are frequently written which are intelligible only to those concert goers who do not need them; and readers of books on musical topics are often disconcerted by technicalities, many of which are needless. The author of "Chats with Music Lovers" has evidently made a conscious effort to avoid that sort of thing; being a "Mus. Doc., B.A., Royal University of Ireland," she could no doubt have written as learnedly as any of them, but she has preferred to make her pages intelligible to all; indeed, she has gone to the other extreme. The object of her book is to give advice to those who want to know how to enjoy music, how to practise, how to sing, how to compose, how to read text-books and prepare for examinations, how to get engagements and appear in public, how to conduct, to play the organ, to teach, to organize musical entertainments, to publish music. To each of these topics a chapter is devoted, replete with sound, practical advice to beginners. Nor will advanced students fail to find here and there a point of value. On the subject of nervousness, for instance, which afflicts many mature and famous artists, the author cites the advice of a revered master: "Look upon the listeners as so many cabbage heads," and adds:

> The best safeguard against nervousness is to throw one's self so thoroughly into the interpretation of the work undertaken that surroundings become as if they were not.

Concerning programmes the author has sensible things to say. She maintains that they are generally far too long, and believes that if they were reduced so as to provide no more than an hour of music the masses would be tempted to attend what now they avoid, and good music would become as popular as good fiction. Débutantes, in particular, should understand that "the effect they produce is often in proportion to the length of the solo selection given; *i. e.*, the less we hear from them the more we would like to hear." The most difficult step in the career of an artist is the securing of the first engagement for a public appearance. The author's advice is that the pupils should prepare as many oratorio and operatic parts as possible under the guidance of a competent teacher. It often happens that an eminent singer becomes indisposed on the eve of an important performance. This is the débutante's chance. Mary Garden began her operatic career that way, becoming famous overnight.

Mrs. Kotzschmar's book is written in a style still more simplified. It consists of a series of twelve lessons for those who are called upon to teach children. The author's aim has been "to see from the children's point of view, and to explain and illustrate things musical in a way that would appeal to their imagination as well as reason." She has found children naturally enthusiastic and optimistic, and has aimed to preserve and intensify these traits by the manner of presenting information, resorting to pictures, jokes, and other things the little ones like. Experience has convinced her that for all foundational study, class work is superior to private, because it gives the children the advantages of companionship, comparison, and competition. Details about the lives of great composers are deftly interwoven into the lessons. An occasional statement may be questioned. It is not true that Bach "was always poor." He had for a time an income equal to $3,000 to-day. To be sure, his family numbered twenty children.

Simplification is also the keynote of the third book on our list. Mr. York does not assert that he has discovered any new principles in counterpoint. He has merely attempted to put the old well-known principles of strict counterpoint in as convenient and concise a form as possible, and it must be admitted that he has succeeded very well. His definition of counterpoint as "the art of so writing two or more melodies that they may be satisfactorily performed at the same time," is a good sample of the lucidity which prevails throughout the book—a trait sadly missing in some of the larger treatises on the art of weaving together voices. Of the sixteen chapters in this volume fourteen are devoted to "strict" counterpoint, the last two being concerned with "free," or "composers," counterpoint, in which unprepared dissonances are permissible and the movement of the voices is determined largely by chords.

A short biography of C. A. Debussy, the composer of "Pelléas et Mélisande," by Mrs. Franz Liebich, is announced for immediate publication by John Lane Co. Besides a full discussion of this opera, the book will contain a chronological list of Debussy's works, including several in preparation. In connection with this may be mentioned a special souvenir edition of Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande," with illustrations from the opera and a critical Introduction by Montrose J. Moses, to be published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

England has frequently given great singers to the world, but seldom first-class instrumentalists. It is therefore worth noting that there are in our concert field this year three such, a violoncellist and two pianists. The violoncellist is May Mukle; at the last concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra she played a concerto which made a famous musician exclaim "Gerardy is an artistic infant compared to her!" Her tone is extraordinarily big, beautiful, and varied; her *aplomb* is amazing, and all her instincts are genuinely musical. Of the pianists, one, Harold Bauer, has been a frequent visitor in this country. He was doubly welcome this time because he was the first foreigner of note to play MacDowell's "Eroica Sonata" in public here. The other pianist, Katharine Goodson, was heard last year in chamber music, but as a soloist she has only just now revealed her powers. Her art is much like that of May Mukle—ardent, impulsive, emotional, yet always sane and avoiding

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extravagance. These three artists indicate that English musicians are at last succeeding in breaking through the British stoicism which has so long tabooed and hindered emotionalism, the very essence of the tonal art.

The annual Wagner concert of the New York Symphony Society, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, will be given Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall, with the usual repetition on Sunday afternoon. The feature of the programme will be the appearance of Mme. Nordica as soloist. Among other numbers she will sing Isolde's "Lament over Tristan's Body" and the "Liebestod." This will be Mme. Nordica's first concert appearance this season. The orchestra will play three early overtures of Wagner. They are an overture to "Christopher Columbus," to be played for the first time in America; overture to "Rienzi," and overture to "Tannhäuser."

Wagner has more than twice as many performances in Germany as any other composer. The figures, compiled by Breitkopf & Härtel, give him, for the season 1906-7, 1,710; Lortzing comes next with 725, followed by Verdi with 721. Bizet had 530, Mozart 514, R. Strauss 291, Mascagni 281, Leoncavallo 252, Beethoven 187, Humperdinck 158, Meyerbeer 144. But no grand opera was able to compete with "The Merry Widow," which was sung 2,932 times.

Art.

Le Origini Della Architettura Lombarda. By G. T. Rivoira. Vol. II. Rome: Loescher & Company.

In 1901 Signor Rivoira published the first volume of a treatise to which, for years to come, all scholars must refer when considering any important monument of Lombard architecture. In the uncertainty which still prevails in many quarters as to the origin of what is popularly known as Romanesque architecture, whether its inspiration came from France or from Germany, or from Italy, from Constantinople, from Syria, or from Persia, Signor Rivoira raises a clear bugle call in defence of the Italian origin of all its essential features. So sure is he that this type of architecture was not merely founded upon Roman tradition but developed first within the boundaries of Italy (at Ravenna and in Lombardy), that he discards the word Romanesque as being for his purpose too vague and comprehensive. His first volume was concerned with the origins of Lombard architecture: first, at Ravenna, where all the characteristic elements appear at an earlier date than in Constantinople; and secondly, in Lombardy, where Roman and Ravennese traditions long survived.

This second volume traces the spread of Lombard architecture to France, England, and Germany. It is here that Rivoira's strength makes itself felt. To do full justice to his work would require far more time and special consideration than is possible for us to give; but we may, nevertheless, even in a brief review, point out some of the chief merits and defects. Rivoira attacks his subject with a double axe, one edge of which is historical and the other archæological. He has grasped more fully than most historians of architecture the human element which enters into ecclesiastical foundations. Thus, Guglielmo di Volpiano looms up as an important figure because of his foundations at Dijon, Fécamp, Jumièges, Rouen, Bernay, and Mont Saint-Michel; and Lanfranco di Pavia, because of his foundations at Avranches, Bec, and especially at Caen. Rivoira's quest for founders and restorers of churches has led him beyond the field of strictly architectural literature to the sources of mediæval history, which he has evidently studied to good purpose. His dates, of which there are many, are drawn chiefly from documentary sources. Moreover, he proves himself a careful observer of architectural forms and a keen student of their affiliations. He describes in detail every monument of which he treats. This succession of descriptions may not be interesting for continuous perusal, but is most important for reference. These descriptions are illustrated by some 650 photographic reproductions. Ground plans, however, are notably absent. Rivoira has, too, an uncommonly keen eye for sculptural details. From an æsthetic point of view, pre-Lombard capitals and decorative sculptures exhibit, in most instances, such helpless incompetence as to tempt a historian of art to pass them over in silence. Not so with Rivoira. He distinguishes between the degrees of incompetence displayed with the same attentive care that a parent might give to the first efforts in modelling made by an only child.

To most readers the discussion of the ribbed cross vault will appeal as a novel but most reasonable solution of that vexed problem. If Rivoira's dates are trustworthy, it is not to the Ile-de-France in the clumsy ribs of the ambulatory at Morienval (1120-1140), nor to England in the heavy ribbed vaults at Durham (1093-1133), that we must look for the earliest ribbed vaults. Italy, as we might expect, furnishes earlier examples, not, it may be, at S. Ambrogio di Milano (1088-1128), or at S. Michele di Pavia (circa 1117); but certainly in the church at Rivolta d'Adda (1086-1095), and in still earlier examples in the Cathedral at Aversa (1049-1056), and at S. Flaviano di Montefiascone (circa 1032). These churches show that under Lombard influence the ribbed cross vault was, during the course of the eleventh century, represented in widely separated towns in Italy.

Another striking feature of the book is the boldness with which the author mentions the first appearances of specific architectural features in France, England, and Germany. Of such claims we have noted twenty for France, and no less than thirty-two for England. Thus, for example, the first appearance in Great Britain of the front porch, of buttresses, of square transepts, and of the rood screen occur at St. Pancras, Canterbury, where they were introduced by the Roman monk, Augustine. Rivoira also believes that the first appearance in England of the rectangular presbytery was at Lyminge (965); of a Latin basilica with a central tower, at St. Peter's, Westminster (1080); of double transepts, at the Cathedral of Canterbury (1093-1130); of blind arcades as decoration at the base of walls, at Winchester Cathedral (1079-1093); and of cylindrical piers in the nave, at Malvern (1085). It is not to be expected that all of these claims will bear the test of time, but they should at least stimulate investigation; and the young student would do well to schedule them for purposes of study.

It must be said, however, that the method which the author pursues of describing a succession of monuments, even though they be grouped into schools, makes it rather difficult to find what the title leads us to expect, namely, discussions of the origin of specific architectural forms. Having apportioned himself no chapter for such topical consideration, Signor Rivoira is always tempted to present some historic vista when describing a particular monument. Even the indexes present only a list of monuments, arranged chronologically and alphabetically. If we wish, for example, for some account of thrust and counter-thrust in vaulted buildings, we must search for it until we reach the discussion of Charlemagne's Chapel at Aachen. If we are interested in the origin of bell towers in the western façades, we hit upon it in the description of Gernrode. Even the important discussion of the ribbed cross vault follows the description of the Abbey at Cluny. The book is already unwieldy as to size, but a topical index directing the reader to these scattered discussions is a practical necessity.

In reading through these splendid volumes we of the north of Europe and America are led to feel how all roads lead to Rome, especially in mediæval architecture. Rivoira is at heart a patriot, and his book carries to its extreme the theory of the Italian origin of European architecture of the early Middle Ages. Doubtless Italy furnished the dominating influence. But we need not forget that the Orient throughout this period solved many architectural problems in the same way, and that one who is not at the same time an Orientalist and a European archæologist can hardly determine questions of priority. The beginnings of Roman architecture are certainly to be sought in the older civilizations of the East, but the development for the specific requirements of mediæval life in Europe may well have gone on without much help from the East.

For the "Collection of English Furniture of the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries," now exhibited at the Tiffany Studios, a catalogue has been prepared by Luke Vincent Lockwood, which, with its plates and text, will have value for collectors apart from the present occasion. The specimens of furniture were originally brought together by Thomas B. Clarke.

One of the finest specimens of book making recently produced in Germany is a work, prepared under the supervision of the Grand Duke Carl Alexander of Saxony, entitled "Die Wartburg: Ein Denkmal deutscher Geschichte und Kunst." The account of the famous Wartburg, a national shrine of Germany, is here given in fourteen monographs, historical, descriptive, artistic, etc., with 706 pictures in the text and 54 full-page illustrations, in copper engraving, woodcut, heliograph, and color (Berlin: Historischer Verlag Baumgaertel). The contents, both letterpress and illustrations, are the work of specialists and skilled artists. Price 260 marks.

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The French Archæological Institute in Athens announces an important discovery made in Delos: a vast hypostyle hall covering an area of 1,840 square metres. On the front was a Doric portico facing the harbor; within, surrounding the hall, was a row of Doric columns, which was followed by another row of higher columns; in the hall itself were nine more rows of five columns each; the whole central part of the building was raised. The plan of the building, which is to be dated about 111 B.C., suggests a Roman basilica, of which indeed it appears to be a direct predecessor. At all events this style of architecture is foreign to classical Greece and was probably derived from the East.

The museums of Berlin have recently purchased a remarkable collection formed in South Russia of minor antiquities of all periods. In the Antiquarium have been placed the Greek and Græco-Roman product, as well as the half barbaric specimens from the Black Sea, which have hitherto been only meagrely represented. They consist of jewelry, chiefly gold; glass; well-preserved wooden ornaments of coffins; low reliefs in colored stucco, among which are three groups of Niobids; terra-cotta vases and figurines; bronzes. Among the Gothic finds which have been placed in the Museum für Völkerkunde, the most important piece is a bronze crown covered with gold, on which are mounted red stones. The other objects are a gold mounting for the sheath of a sword, a series of massive gold bracelets and other ornaments, fibulæ, and buckles. The rest of the collection has gone to the Islam collection of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. It contains Syrian glass from the Caucasus and gold jewelry from a tomb in Tiflis.

The Giornale d'Italia states that the cathedral of Spoleto threatens to become a ruin owing to a gradual sinking of the slope on which it is built. A special commission has examined the building, and has drawn up a report to the Ministry of Public Instruction, suggesting measures necessary for its preservation.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the T Square Club and the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects will be held at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, April 13 to May 3. The Walter Cope Memorial Prize will be awarded for designs for a monument at the entrance of the harbor of Philadelphia. The jury of selection and award for the exhibition consists of Thomas M. Kellogg, C. L. Borie, jr., John Molitor, Frank Miles Day, William A. Delano, E. W. Donn, jr., Charles Grafly, Albert Kelsey, George Spencer Morris, Philip Sawyer, and Clarence C. Zantzinger; the hanging committee, of Paul P. Cret, Edward A. Crane, M. Edmunds Dunlap, James P. Jamieson, Gustav Ketterer, William W. Sharpley, and Stanley Yocum.

The interest in art in Canada is indicated by the formation of a Canadian Art Club, which is holding its first annual exhibition at Toronto. The members are: W. Edwin Atkinson, Archibald Browne, Edmund Morris, and Curtis Williamson, Toronto; Franklin Brownell, Ottawa; James Wilson Morrice, Paris; Horatio Walker, New York; and Homer Watson, Dover. Mr. Watson is president; Mr. Wilson secretary, and D. R. Wilkie, honorary president. The exhibitors, in addition to the members, are William Brymner, Maurice Cullen, and Robert Harris of Montreal.

An exhibition of handicraft jewelry will be open at the rooms of the National Society of Craftsmen, No. 119 East Nineteenth Street, till February 22. Among the exhibitions at the dealers' galleries are Indian paintings by E. Irving Crouse and portraits by André Brouillet, M. Knoedler & Co.'s, February 21; modern Dutch paintings, Arthur Tooth & Sons, February 22; pictures by Paul Cornoyer, Powell's, February 22; paintings by Gifford and Reynolds Beal, Bauer-Folsom's, February 29; and portraits by old masters, Ehrich's, March 5.

At an auction at Christie's in London, February 1, the following prices were paid for paintings: E. Long, Pharaoh's Daughter Finding Moses, £441; A. Cuyp, Hilly Landscape, with horsemen on rustic bridge and peasants driving cattle, £588; Frozen River, with sledges and numerous figures, £273.

Finance.

The Trust Movement in British Industry: A Study of Business Organization. By Henry W. Macrosty. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

Mr. Macrosty here gives us an admirable survey of the combination movement in Great Britain. He uses the word Trust as a general term applicable to all forms of combinations. Description, rather than criticism, is the purpose of the book, but the concluding chapter presents the author's conclusions.

Combinations of one kind or another have been attempted in a large number of British trades: in the coal and other extractive industries, in the manufacture of iron and steel, in various textile industries, in grain milling, in the chemical industries, in the tobacco and liquor trades, in transportation, in retail trade, and a number of other industries. They have followed three main lines of development: "Integration, or vertical combination, as in the iron and steel industry"; "amalgamation, or horizontal combination, as in the textile industries"; and "terminable associations, as in the retail trades." The process of integration in the iron and steel industry has arisen from the fact that the cost of finished products can be reduced by utilizing some energy which otherwise goes to waste in the earlier stages of production. Horizontal amalgamation is the most common form which combinations take, and this is found in various industries besides the textile. Mr. Macrosty thinks it is due to "destructive competition," but finds that it is not progressing as rapidly as it progressed six or seven years ago. Terminable associations are very common, but, outside of the "shipping conferences," seldom result in anything like permanent control over prices.

Combinations of competing firms, however formed, have little control over prices in a free-trade country, and Mr. Macrosty finds that "there have been very few complaints of price extortion." Instead of seeking temporary gains by a great increase of prices, British combinations must look to their permanent interests; and thus are thrown back upon the policy of strengthening their position as producers. Unless they can show that they have the cheapest and best modes of production, they are, says Mr. Macrosty, sure to fall; and, he adds:

> It is our good fortune that this problem is being worked out in Britain free from complications of tariffs or secret railway agreements.

Concerning the relation of the British combinations to the welfare of the country, Mr. Macrosty speaks with due scientific reserve. He sees possible dangers, but can see also great possibilities for good. The case is radically different from that of the American Trusts, because in Great Britain combination has not been fostered by a protective tariff or railway discriminations. The problem seems to be that of "the modification of society by a new organization of industry, a more efficient method of production, evolving normally without artificial stimulus." Under such conditions, as Mr. Macrosty suggests, it may well be that "patience, not hostility, is the proper attitude."

Under the auspices of the State Banking Department the trust companies of New York city are now issuing weekly statements. There is no law which compels weekly statements by any financial institution. What has been known for half a century as the "New York Bank Statement" is a purely voluntary publication by the banks in the New York Clearing House. In some large cities, such as Chicago, no weekly reports are made. Until 1905, the trust companies of this State were subject only to the requirement of semi-annual reports on January 1 and July 1. In April of that year, the law was amended so as to prescribe that "the superintendent shall, at least once in three months, designate some day therein in respect to which the report shall be made." Under this authority Superintendent Kilburn called for four reports each year, at irregular dates; Superintendent Williams has required reports every Saturday. Undoubtedly the new system of publicity will help the trust companies. Persistent secrecy, where the confidence of the public has to be retained, has always reacted on those who practise it. This is one reason why stocks and bonds of railways, which make full and frequent reports

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of earnings, are so much more in favor with investors than securities of industrial companies which do not make adequate reports. Publicity of earnings is certainly one important reason for the support which Steel Corporation securities have had from the public. The copper trade and copper securities of this country have never freed themselves from the suspicions justly created when the ill-advised 'insiders,' three or four years ago, suppressed the monthly figures of production. The iron trade is undoubtedly injured in the public view, at times of reaction, by the still more recent suppression of the customary returns of unsold stocks of pig iron on hand. With financial intelligence diffused as it is today, all such efforts to deprive the investor of reasonable light are sure to provoke suspicion. It is not impossible that this principle had some part in the fright of depositors over the trust companies last October. If so, that particular cause need never recur.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Andersen's Ugly Duckling. Put in phonographic style by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute Co.

Andrews, Annulet. The Wife of Narcissus. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

Aristotle, The works of. Translated into English. Part I: The Parva Naturalia. Henry Frowde.

Bacon, Francis, The Essays of. Edited by Mary Augusta Scott. Scribners. $1.25 net.

Baring-Gould, S. Devonshire Characters and Strange Events. John Lane Co. $7 net.

Bates, Lindon W. Retrieval at Panama. Technical Literature Co.

Bradford's Bibliographer's Manual of American History. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels & Co.

Buffalo Historical Society, Publications of the. Vols. X, XI. Buffalo: Published by the Society.

Cameron, Margaret. The Cat and the Canary. Harpers. $1.

Case, T. H. T. Songs and Poems. London: David Nutt.

Clark, John Bates. Essentials of Economic Theory. Macmillan.

Clendening, Laura Kelsey. Ropes of Sand. Boston: Badger.

Coolidge, Helen Elizabeth. Poems. Boston: Badger.

Crawford, J. P. Wickersham. The Life and Works of Christobal Suárez de Figueroa. University of Pennsylvania.

Crockett, S. R. The Iron Lord. Empire Book Co.

Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels. Edited by James Hastings and others. Vol. II. Scribners.

Donnelly, Eleanor C. The Secret of the Statue and Other Verse. Boston: Badger.

Doolittle, Eric. Catalogue and Re-Measurement of the 648 Double Stars Discovered by Professor G. W. Hough, University of Pennsylvania.

Druce, George Claridge. List of British Plants. Henry Frowde.

Dunmore, Walter T. Ship Subsidies. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Ferris, George Hooper. The Formation of the New Testament. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 90 cents.

Fitchett, W. H. The Beliefs of Unbelief. Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net.

Franklin, W. S., and others. Practical Physics. Vol. III. Macmillan.

Freeman, W. G., and S. E. Chandler. The World's Commercial Products. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Gasquet, Francis Aidan. The Black Death. London: George Bell & Sons.

Gibbons, James Cardinal. True Manhood. Baltimore: Doxey Book Shop Co.

Glossemata de Prudentio. Edited by John M. Burnam. University of Cincinnati.

Gospel of Ramakrishna. The Vedanta Society.

Grainger, James Moses. Studies in the Syntax of the King James Version. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University Press.

Higgins, Aileen Cleveland. Thekla; A Drama. Boston: Badger.

Huey, Edmund Burke. The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading. Macmillan Co. $1.40 net.

Isham, Frederic S. The Lady of the Mount. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

King, Gen. Charles. To the Front. Harpers. $1.25.

Leith, W. Compton. Apologia Diffidentis. John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Little Letters to Boys Grown Tall. Chicago: Abbey Press.

Lounsbury, Thomas R. Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist. Scribners. $2 net.

McCarthy, Justin. A Short History of Our Times. Harpers. $1.50 net.

Marzo, Eduardo. The Art of Vocalization. Boston: Ditson. 75 cents.

Maxwell, W. B. Hill Rise. Empire Book Co.

Mendelssohn, Charles Jastrow. Studies in the Word-Play in Plautus. University of Pennsylvania.

Mineral Resources of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Neff, Elizabeth. Altars to Mammon. F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

Noyes, William A. Kurzes Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie. Leipzig.

Randall, D. T. The Purchase of Coal Under Government and Commercial Specifications on the Basis of Its Heating Value. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Redlich, Josef. The Procedure of the House of Commons. Translated by A. Ernest Steinthal. 3 vols. London: Archibald Constable Co.

Redmond, John E. Some Argument for Home Rule. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker.

Reed, Sarah A. A Romance of Arlington House. Boston: Chapple Publishing Co.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter. Scribners. $3 net.

Rosenkrantz, Baron Palle. The Man in the Basement. Empire Book Co.

Sand, George. La Mare au Diable. London: George Bell & Sons.

Schultz, Arthur. Graphic Algebra. Macmillan Co. 80 cts. net.

Seneca. Hercules Furens, Troades, Medea. Edited by Hugh M. Kingery. Macmillan Co. 60 cts. net.

Smith, C. Alphonso. Educational Statesmanship in the South. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University Press.

Smith, C. Alphonso. The Indicative in an Unreal Condition. University of Chicago Press.

Smith, Gertrude. Delight: The Story of a Little Christian Scientist. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Smith, Wilton Merle. Giving a Man Another Chance and other Sermons. Revell. $1 net.

Sprague, Rufus Farrington. The True Nature of Value. University of Chicago Press.

State Treasurer's Report of New York, 1907. Albany.

Thorndike, Edward L. The Elimination of Pupils from School. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Traubel, Horace. With Walt Whitman in Camden. Vol. II. Appleton. $3 net.

Weiss, Susan Archer. The Home Life of Poe. Broadway Publishing Co.

Westrup, Margaret. The Greater Mischief. Harpers. $1.50.

NEW NOVELS WORTH READING

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